Bedford Inquirer.

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BY DAVID OVER. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 1, 1861. VOL. 34, NO. 44.

Poetry.

OUR COUNTRY'S CALL.

BY WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT.

Lay down the ax, fling by the spade;
Leave in its tract the toiling plow;
The rifle and the bayonet blade
For arms like yours were fitter now;
And let the hands that ply the pen
Quit the light task, and learn to wield
The horseman's crooked brand, and rein
The charger on the battle field.

Our country calls; away! away!
To where the blood-stream blots the green.
Strike to defend the gentlest sway
That time in all his course has seen.
See, from a thousand coverts—see
Spring the armed foes that haunt her track;
They rush to smite her down, and we
Must beat the branded traitors back.

Ho! sturdy as the oaks ye cleave,
And moved as soon to fear and flight,
Men of the glade and forest leave
Your woodcraft for the field of fight.
The arms that wield the ax must pour
An iron tempest on the foe;
His serried ranks shall reel before
The arm that lays the panther low.

And ye who breast the mountain storm
By grassy steep or highland lake,
Come for the land ye love to form
A bulwark that no foe can break.
Stand, like your own gray cliffs that mock
The whirlwind, stand in her defense:
The blast as soon shall move the rock
As rushing squadrons bear thee thence.

And ye, whose homes are by her grand
Swift rivers, rising far away,
Come from the depth of her green land
As mighty in your march as they;
As terrible as when the rains
Have swelled them over bank and bourne,
With sudden floods to drown the plains
And sweep along the woods uptorn.

And ye who throng, beside the deep
Her ports and hamlets of the strand,
In number like the waves that leap
On his long murmuring marge of sand,
Come, like that deep, when, o'er his brim,
He rises, all his floods to pour,
And flings the proudest barks that swim,
A helpless wreck against his shore.

Few, few were they whose swords, of old,
Won the fair land in which we dwell,
But we are many, we who hold
The grim resolve to guard it well.
Strike for that broad and goodly land,
Blow after blow, till men shall see
That Might and Right move hand in hand,
And glorious must their triumph be.

[—*N. Y. Ledger.*

GEN. PATTERSON.

The Rev. Mr. Smith, Chaplain of Col. Butterfield's Regiment, in a meeting, made the folowimg statement in regard to General Patterson:

Having acted as chaplain of Col, Butterfield's regiment during the three months campaign, he was able to speak understandingly of certain military operations, and particularly of the movements of Gen. Patterson, to whose column the 12th Regiment (Col. Butterfield) was attached. Mr. Smith said that Patterson was directed to do one of these three things: either to attack the Rebel General, Johnston, at Winchester, or, if he was not strong enough to attack him, to at least keep him in check, and prevent him from joining Beauregard; or, in case Johnston gave him the slip, to follow him to Manassass and attack that position in the rear.

But Gen. Patterson said he did not wish to shed blood, he conducted the war on peace principles. Col. Butterfield was then acting as Brigadier-General, and appealed to Patterson, time after time, to be allowed, with his single Brigade, to attack Johnston in his intrenchments. But Patterson steadily refused. When pickets brought intelligence that Johnston had left Winchester, and was in full march to join Beauregard, Patterson discredited the story, and resisted all entreaties of officers and men to follow. Instead of that, he made a night march of 20 miles in the opposite direction. and thus kept his 30,000 men out of harm's way until the bloody disaster of Bull Run, which he might have arrested, fell like a pall upon the country.

The speaker said there was but one opinion of Gen. Patterson among the soldiers of his division. That was that he was a traitor.—He had heard the Rhode Island Regiment call him traitor to his face, and hiss, and groan, and hoot him back to his tent. Mr. S. said that Patterson left his command at midnight, and intimated very strongly that if he had remained much longer he would have been in danger of assassination from his own men.

A bad wound may heal, but a bad name is almost sure to kill.

"Call a Man."

A LOVE AND SNAKE STORY.

John Jackson was a very industrious, hard-working young man, of twenty three years.—Being the eldest child and the only son he had always remained at home, assisting his father on the farm. John was much respected by every one in the neighborhood, and many a bright eyed girl had secretly thought that she would like to change her name to Mrs. John Jackson. But John was no "ladies' man."—The fact was, John was bashful. He would rather hoe potatoes all day than undergo the ceremony of an introduction to a young lady. Not that John disliked the dear creatures; far from it. We believe that he, in common with all bashful, well meaning men, entertained the very highest respect and admiration for them. And this, no doubt, was the principle cause of his bashfulness. He felt that they were superior beings, and that he was unworty to associate with them upon terms of equality. But we cannot stop to moralize. Nancy Clark was the daughter of a very respectable farmer whose lands adjoined the Jackson farm. Nancy was a pretty, saucy little witch, and she liked John Jackson. When they were children they attended the same school, and as he was a few years her senior, was usually her companion in the childish disputes that arose, and her companion in going and returning.—At last John became so much of a young man as to be kept from school, as she had been n past years. John discovered too, that he had been growing in stature and it seemed as if he had been growing out of shape. His feet and legs appeared awkward; he didn't know what to do with his hands; his face pained him, and taking it all in all, he was inclined to think he was not more than half put together.

Now the truth was, John Jackson was really a fine looking young man, and nothing but his admiration of Nancy could have suggested any such foolish thoughts about himself.

As novelists say, it was a lovely day in August. The heavens were clear, serene, and beautiful, the trees were laden with golden fruit, and the beautiful birds twittered their songs of love in the branches. Earth—(there, we've slid down to earth once more: such lofty flights, they make our head dizzy.) We were about to say the earth had yielded her bountiful harvest of a year's grass, and clover, and honeysuckles, which the noble yeomanry of Chesterville had gathered within their storehouses; but upon a second thought we have concluded to word it thus: "The farmers of Chesterville were done haying."

John Jackson's sister had a quilting that afternoon. His father had gone to "Keith's Mill" to get some wheat ground, and John was left to repair some tools, to be ready on the morrow to commence mowing the meadow grass. Suddenly it occured to John that if he remained about the house in the afternoon he would be called in at tea time and required to do the honors of the table. To avoid this he quietly shouldered his scythe and stole away to the meadow, half a mile distant, fully resolved that he would not leave there until it was so dark that he could not see to mow, and and thus avoid seeing the girls.

The meadow was surrounded on all sides by a thick forest, which effectually shut out what little breezes there might chance to be stirring. The sun poured its rays as though the little meadow was the focus point where the heat was concentrated. John mowed and sweat and sweat and mowed, until he was obliged to sit down and cool off. Then it occured to John if he took off his pants he might be much more comfortable. There could be no impropriety in it, for he was entirely concealed from observation, and there was not the slightest reason to believe that he could be seen by any person. So John stripped off, and with no cover save his linen—commonly called a shirt—he resumed his work. He was just congratulating himself upon the good time he was having, and the lucky escape he had made from meeting with the girls, when he chanced to disturb a huge black snake, a genuine twister with a white ring around his neck.

John was no coward, but he was mortally afraid of a snake. "Self-preservation" was the first "passage" that flashed upon John's mind, and "legs take care of the body" was the next. Dropping his scythe and spinning around like a top, he was ready to strike at a 240 gate, when at that moment the snake was near enough to hook his crooked teeth into John's shirt just above the hem. With a tremendous spring he darted off with the speed of a locomotive.

His first jump took the snake clear from the ground, and as John stole a hasty glance over his shoulder, he was horrified to find the reptile securely fastened to the extremity of his garment, while the speed with which he rushed forward kept the serpent extended to an angle of ninety degrees with his body.

Here was a quandary. If he stopped, the snake would coil around his body and squeeze him to death; if he continued his race, he must soon fall from sheer exhaustion. On he flew, scarce daring to think how this dreadful race was to end. Instinctively he had taken the direction for home, a feeling of security come over him. Suddenly flashed across his mind the true state of affairs—his father gone—the quilting, and worst of all, *the girls!*—This new horror sent the blood back, curdling about his heart, and he came to a dead halt.—The next moment he felt the body of the cold clammy monster in contact with his bare legs, his tail creeping around them in a sort of a cozening way, as though his snakeship only meditated a little fun, by way of tickling John upon the knees.

This was too much for human endurance.—With a yell, such as man never utters save when in mortal terror, poor John again set forward at break neck speed, and once more had the pleasure of seeing the snake resume his horizontal position, somewhat after the fashion of the tail of a comet.

On, on they flew! John forgot the quilting, forgot the girls, forgot everything but the snake. His active exercise, (he paid particular attention to his running,) together with the excessive heat, had brought on the nose bleeding, and as he ran, ears erect and head thrown back, his chin, throat, and shirt bosom were stained with the flowing stream.

His first wild shriek had startled the quilters, and forth they rushed, wondering if some mad Indian was not prowling about. By this time John was within a few rods of the barn, still running at the top of his speed, his head turned so that he might keep one eye on the snake, and with the other observe what course he must take. The friendly barn now concealed him from the sight of the girls. He knew they were in the yard, having caught a glimpse of them as they rushed from the house. A few more bounds and he would be in their midst. For a moment modesty overcame fear, and he once more halted. The snake, evidently pleased with his rapid transportation, manifested his gratitude by attempting to enfold the legs of our hero within his embrace.

With an explosive *"ouch!"* and urged forward by "circumstances over which he had no control," poor John bounded on. The next moment he was in full view of the girls, and as he turned the corner of the barn, the snake came round with a *whiz*, somewhat after the fashion of a coach-whip.

Having reached the barn yard, to his dismay, he found the bars up. But time was too precious to be wasted in letting down bars.—Gathering all his strength he bounded into the air, snake ditto, and as he alighted on the other side, his snake-ship's tail cracked across the upper bar, snapping like an Indian cracker.

Again John set forward, now utterly regardless of the girls, for the extra tickle from the snake's tail, as he leaped the bars, banished all his bashfulness and modesty, and again he had the pleasure of finding the snake in a straight line, drawing steadily at the hem of his solitary garment.

The house now became the centre of attraction, and around it he revolved with the speed of thought. Four times in each revolution, as he turned the corners, his snakeship came around with a whiz that was quite refreshing.

While describing the third circle, as he came near the group of wonder-struck girls, without removing his gaze from the snake, he managed to cry out—*"call a man!"*

The next moment he had whisked out of sight, and, quick as thought, reappeared upon the other side of the house—*"call a man;"*

And away he whirled again, turning the corner so rapidly that the *whiz* of the snake sounded half way between a low whistle and the repeated pronunciation of double-o.

Before either of the girls had stirred from their tracks, he had performed another revolution—*"call a man!"*

Away he flew once more, but his strength was rapidly failing. Nancy Clark was the first to recover her presence of mind, and seizing a hoop pole, she took her station near the corner of the house, and as John reappeared she brought it down upon the snake with a force that broke his back and hold up on John's garment at the same time.

John rushed into the house and went to his room, and at teatime appeared in his best Sunday clothes, but little the worse for his race, and to all appearances entirely cured of bashfulness. That night he walked home with Nancy Clark. The next New Year they were married, and now whenever John feels inclined to laugh at his wife's hoops, or any other peculiarity, she has only to say "Call a man," when he instantly sobers down.

A NICE PLACE TO LIVE.—The disputed territory between the two armies south of the Potomac must furnish anything but quiet and peaceful places of residence. What with picket skirmishing and the depredations of marauding soldiers, to say nothing of the contingency of a furious battle, one would think that the region would be completely deserted by all save the contending armies. Yet it seems not to be so. The army correspondent of the New York Post srys that a Connecticut gentleman who owns a small estate near Falls Church went over a day or two since to look at his tenant. The family has remained in the dwelling through all the troubles of picket skirmishing, and scarce a day has passed for a month that they have not witnessed sanguinary scenes from their windows. The building lay between the pickets, neither party vcuturing to it. On one occasion a Federal soldier ventvred down to the well for some water, and was shot dead by a rebel bullet while drinking.

There the body remained for a day or two. The house itself has been pierced with bullets, but none of the courageous family were harmed.

CURE FOR THE BACK ACHE,

It is custom in Brewickshire, Scotland, among women-workers in the field when their backs become sore by bowing low down while singling turnips with short shanked hoes, to lie down with their faces to the ground allowing others to step on the lower parts of their backs with one foot, several times, until the pain of fatigue is removed.

Burton, in his 'First Footsteps in Eastern Africa,' narrates a very similar custom of females who lead the camels, who, on feeling fatigued, 'lie at full length, prone, standing upon each other's backs, trampling and kneading with their toes, and rise like giants refreshed.' This custom is called 'fogsi,' in Africa, and in our country, it is called 'straightening the back.'—*Notes and Queries.*

A Sketch of Manassas Junction.

The village of Manassas, or Tudor Hall, as the Post Office is called, is very much smaller than is generally imagined. In the village proper there are not in above three or four miles, perhaps not more than five or six innabitants. The station is situated on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, some quarter of a mile from its junction with the Manassas Gap Road. There is no regular depot, but a rudely constructed building answers the purpose at present. One plain two-story house, with a porch in front to which you mount by half a dozen steps, was formerly the hotel, while the only remaining roofs the place can boast is a small white cottage, now used as a hospital, and a small rough office occupied by the Adams Express Company.

The telegraph is in two horse cars, like those used on the city railroads, on one of which the battery is placed, and in the other is the operating room, receiving room, baggage room, dining room by day and lodging room by night of the busy operators. These cars are placed at right angles with each other, closely connected, and over them, among the numerous wires which radiate from this common centre, floats a large and very handsome Rebel flag.—Close beside the cars stands the field telegraph with its large coil of wire wound upon the cylinder ready at a moments notice to be laid from headquarters to any point. The chief here is Mr. Barnes, and he and his assistants are constantly kept as busy as bees.

Just beyond the telegraph office is that of the Express Company, which has quite the appearance of a curiosity shop. The building itself is filled up with all kinds of curious boxes and parcels, addressed principally to men in the army, and which had remained here for some time uncalled for. Outside a large rectangler shed has been built, beneath which the larger boxes and barrels some three hundred in number, are retained till called for by the owners; notwithstanding the seeming confusion of the place the greatest disorder prevails. All the vacant space is now filled, and a new board house is being built for winter quarters. The Express messenger leaves here but once a day on seven A. M. train.

I said there was no regular depot building, but I am mistaken. There is one—a low, dingy looking house, extremely dirty, one end of which is used as the Tudor Hall Post Office, and the other a variety store, where, by the way, a soldier can spend a great deal of money with as little satisfaction as in any place this side of Kansas. The trade here is principally in matches, pipes, tobacco, shoe strings, thread and buttons, and is divided between this store and three sutler shops or tents in the immediate vicinity. There is a long triangular platform beyond the depot building, upon which is piled a large amount of freight, which is received for the different regiments. Three or four sentinels are constantly on guard here, but these are not vigilant enough to prevent about one third of freight sent here from being stolen. Many things have been taken within the last few days.

MRS. FREMONT.

Mrs. Jesse Fremont is one of the leading women of this country. She possesses, in a remarkable degree, those qualities which distinguished her father, Hon. Thomas H. Benton. She has an energy which is unconquerable—a will which is entirely her own; her face is an evidence of superior intellect, and her whole bearing is that of one

'Who knows her rights,
And knowing, dare maintain.'

Mrs Fremont is acquainted with several of the modern languages of Europe, and is well read in the history and philosophy of ancient and modern times. In all the relations of life she appears as the elegant lady. She married Colonel (now General) Fremont because she loved him, and she has followed him through evil and good report. She has been his support in the brightest hours, and she does not desert him when the dark clouds of envy and malice gather about him.

Mrs. Fremont is a noble woman; her heart is enlisted in a noble cause; she realizes the tremendous responsibilities resting upon her husband, and she rises to the dignity of the great occasion. We sincerely respect her, and hope for her success. General Fremont may be superseded, but the true men of this country will understand the causes, and do justice to his memory. We trust that the good sense of the Administration will prevail, and that General Fremont will be permitted to *demonstrate*—as we are satisfied he *can* demonstrate—his ability to command a great army.

Mrs. Fremont is doing her duty; she is sustaining her husband in the hour of trial—When the battle shall come—as come it must at an early day—Mrs. Fremont will be found as near as woman can approach, to the clashing steel and the bursting bomb; and may he who watched our Israel

'Through the foaming flood,
And o'er the desert sands,'

protect her in this hour of trial.—*Cincinnati Times.*

The great Comet which attracted so much attention last summer, is still seen with a telescope, not far from the star Eta, in the constellation Hercules. It is entirely shorn of that wonderful appendage known as the tail, and nothing remains but a nucleus enveloped in a nebulous shroud, the whole not unlike in appearance of a small planetary nebula.

The philosopher Frazer says that, "though a man without money is poor, a man with nothing but money is still poorer."

SHE WILL AND SHE WONT.

Doesticks seems to be resuscited by marriage, though too much disposed to imitate his mother-in-law. He says;

"One reason why it is so difficult to please a women is that she seldom knows herself what she wants. In most cases it is as hard to satisfy a woman as it would be to content a captain who should tell you to steer his ship and wouldn't tell you whether he wanted to go to Jersey or Japan. They wouldn't be satisfied whatever you do.

"Especially in the matter of war.

"Particularly in the matter of the present war. Your wife, or mother, or sister, or whoever may be the woman that owns you, refuses to be content, no matter what you do. If you don't join a military company, she sulks, insinuates you are a coward, turns up her nose, and 'wishes she was a man,' If you do join said company, she scolds about the expense, grumbles about the loss of time, and growles whenever you go to drill—though, in spite of her growling, she always saves the choisest part of the dinner when you do come.

"Then she laughs at you, and calls you a dressed-up monkey,' the first time she sees you in uniform; and then, as soon as you are gone out of the house, she rushes over to Mrs. Jones to tell what a 'splended officer' her husband is, and how magnificient he looks in his new military dress.

"Then, if your regiment is ordered away, and you insinuate that 'business affairs' will keep you at home, all her fire is blazing in an instant, and she upbraids you for 'backing out' at the critical moment, and insinuates that you are a play-boy soldier;' and then she wishes that she were a man—she'd show folks how to fight. Then, when you finally make up your mind to go to the seat of war, she bursts into wet tears (which spot your new uniform and tarnish the gold lace on your sleeves) and thinks you, ought to be ashamed to go off and leave your family.' She vows she 'don't believe you care a straw for your wife, or a cent for your sweet children;' she 'knows you would rather be anywhere than at home,' and 'wishes she were a man, she'd teach the President better than to send men away from their families.'

"Then when the day comes for you to start, she vows that she will 'never speak to you again if you persist in going.' Then, when you take a paper out of your pocket and pretend to read a furlough from the commandant, excusing you, and giving you leave to stay at home, she throws her apron over her head, sits down on the floor, and howls aloud, 'to think that she should have a coward for a husband'—'that her husband should be afraid to go to the war.' And then, when you tell her that its all a mistake, and that you are going after all, she howls louder than ever, because she knows you will be killed,' or she feels it in her bones that you'll come home with two woden legs, and then how can you take her to the Academy on opera nights? Then she resorts in turn to every one of the immense list of female tactics to keep you at home—she weeps, she bantors, she pokes fun at you—she wishes she was a man—she gets mad—she sulks—she threatens to go home to her mother—she coaxes—she 'won't ever live with you another day'—she scolds, she entreats, and, as a last resort, she faints—in this case she always falls into your arms, if you make an offer to catch her; if you don't offer, and if it's early in the morning, and she hasn't made her bed yet, she'll fall on the carpet so as not to muss the bed; if the fainting dodge don't work, and you still are resolved to go, she vows she 'hates you and that she'll never speak to you again,' and then, to prove the bitterness of her hate she goes off packs your haversack full of all the dainties and delicacies of the season. then, after all, at the very last moment, she comes and throws her arms around your neck, and whispers that she 'loves you best of all in the world,' and that she'll 'be *such* a good girl till you come back, and that she'll 'take *such* good care of the children,' and that you mustn't fret about her, and that she'll write every blessed day, and that you must write just as often as you can, and that she 'loves you best best, best,' and a thousand messages only for you, but all kind and loving and all told without a tear, for she doesn't cry now until you are out of the house; and when you are gone she weeps like a shower bath for half an hour, then suddenly stops short, wipes her eyes, and doesn't waste another tear till she sees you again.

"That's the way they all do; and, talk as peacefully as you can, she is never satisfied in her heart till she sees you in uniform."

Assault and Capture of a Castle of the Knights of the Golden Circle.

The Ohio State Journal contains an account of the sacking of a castle of the Knights of the Golden Circle, in Marion, Ohio—where, and in the vicinity, there are supposed to be some nine hundred of the fraternity—and the capture and incarceration of a 'commander.' The scheme of entrapping the members of this treasonable organization was brought about by the aid of a man named Samuel Cheneye, who got himself initiated into the gang and then exposed the purposes of the organization.

This man, at his initiation, had to swear, amongst other things, that he would not 'rest or sleep until Abraham Lincoln, now President, shall be moved out of the Presidential chair; and I will wade in blood up to my knees as soon as Jefferson Davis sees proper to march with his army to take the city of Washington and the White House.' The records of the fraternity have been seized, and the people are greatly excited against the Knights, whom they are determined to crush out.

A Natural Bridge in Wisconsin.

A correspondent of a Philadelphia paper, writing from Pine river, Wisconsin, gives the subjoined description of a natural bridge, discovered in that region: At the mouth of the west branch of Pine river is a great curiosity—a *natural bridge* almost as wonderful as the one over Cedar creek, in Virginia. Here a stream much larger than Cedar creek, is spanned by a bridge of rock and earth, the handiwork of nature herself. The west branch of Pine river flows through a most beautiful and fertile valley, eastward, until it nears the main stream, when a high bluff seems to forbid the blending of their waters. But 'where there is a will there is a way,' and the branch finds an opening through the high bluff which skirts the western shore of Pine river, and their waters mingle and murmur on toward the 'father of rivers.' Here is a natural tunnel, from fifteen to twenty feet wide and twelve feet high, right through a rocky hill, whose altitude is 80 feet. The hill is covered with tall pines and foliage down to both rivers with a dense growth of evergreene. The bridge is wide enough for three teams to drive abreast, and from its location I have no doubt but a throughfare will at some future time be established along this romantic way: Sufficient water passes under the bridge, even in the sultry mouth of July, to set a rolling and a rumbling a dozen of the largest mills in the State.

REBEL INGRATITUDE.

The following case of ingratitude has few parallels: A soldier called wet, weary, and hungry, at the house of Henry Kernoll, a farmer in Fairfax county, Virginia, and asked to be sheltered from the storm. It was a few days after the Bull Run affair. The farmer took him in. The soldier said he belonged to the Union army, and showed the Union army uniform to corroborate his statement. The farmer fed and warmed him, and offered him his parlor, where he could securely conceal him, in case his house might be visited by the rebels. After receiving the farmer's hospitalities the soldier said he would go to the barn, where he could better conceal himself from the rebels. From there he disappeared, and not long after the farmer was arrested and carried to Manassass Gap, where the soldier, who proved to be a spy, appeared before him, and, at a mock trial, swore to a issue o falsehoods. He was the cause of the old man's arrest and ruin. After being detained several weeks, the farmer was sent to Richmond and incarcerated in the common jail, a filthy hole. He was released a few days ago, and reached Washington on Saturday night.

THE FOOT OF A HORSE.

The human hand has often been taken to illustrate Divine wisdom—and very well. But have you ever examined your horse's hoof? It is hardly less curious in its way. Its parts are somewhat complicated, yet their design is simple and obvious. The hoof is not as it appears to the careless eye, a mere lump of insensible bone fastened to the leg by a joint. It is made up of a series of thin layers, or leaves of horn, about five hundred in number, nicely fitted to each other, and forming a lining to the foot itself. Then there are as many more layers belonging to what is called the "coffin bone," and fitted into this. These are elastic.

Take a quire of paper and insert the leaves one by one into those of another quire, and you will get some idea of the arrangement of the several layers. Now the weight of the horse rests on as many elastic springs as there are layers in his four feet—about 4,000, and all this is contrived not only for the easy conveyance of the horse's own body, but for whatever burdens may be laid on him,

AUTUMNAL TINTS.—No one can maintain, after this year's experience, that frost has any special agency in the autumn coloration of leaves. Scientific men have long understood the matter, and have explained the ripening of the leaf as a simple process of vegetable growth, though the coloration of the leaves at maturity can no more be accounted for than the red of the rose, the blue of the violet, or the orange of the lily. The color which leaves assume in the fall is due to the same causes.—But the popular idea that the leaves are changed by the frost is so firmly established in the minds of unscientific and unobservant people, that it is difficult to dispel. This year the foliage has assumed the most gorgeous coloring without a sign of frost, and, indeed, seems to be more brilliant on account of its non-appearance. This is perfectly natural, as the leaves have been able to gradually assume the colors which belong to their ripeness, unobstructed by cold.

A CAUTIOUS JUDGE.—An Irish Judge tried two most notorious fellows for highway robbery. To the astonishment of the Court, as well as the prisoners themselves, they were found not guilty. And as they were being removed from the bar, the Judge, addressing the gaoler, said:—"Mr. Murphy, you would greatly ease my mind if you would keep those two respectable gentlemen until seven, or half past seven o'clock, for I mean to set out for Dublin at five, and I should like to have at least two hours start of them."

Fanny Fern says that it is just as sensible a move to get married without courting, as to attempt to succeed in business without advertising.

"Is anybody waiting on you?" said a polite dry goods clerk to a girl from the country.—"Yes, sir, said the blushing damsel, "that's my feller outside. He would not come in."

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

BEDFORD, Pa.

Friday Morning, Nov. 1, 1861.

"FEARLESS AND FREE."

D. OVER—Editor and Proprietor.

CASH TERMS.

On account of the hardness of the times and the pressing demands for cash upon us, we have determined to come as near to *cash terms* as possible.

Hereafter we must have the *cash* for all Orphans' Court printing; Auditor's Notices, Estrays, &c.; also all Prothonotary's printing, occasional advertisements and handbills.

All new subscribers are also expected to pay their subscriptions *in advance*.

We do not think Executors, Administrators, and Auditors have need to complain at this change of terms. They can almost at any time raise the few dollars that it will require to pay the Printer's bills. It will save bother to them, and be of immense benefit to us.

Old Quarters taken *at par* on all kinds of accounts.

In the last *Gazette* is an editorial article intended to disparage the cause of the Union, and keep up bitter partizan feeling, by charging the cause of the war upon the Republicans. The editor also states that if in six months the rebellion is not put down we should "endeavor to change the course of the Government"—by making peace with the rebels, and acknowledging the cotton and slave confederacy—we presume.

Now, we deny that the Republicans were the cause of the war. We can trace it back to the election of James K. Polk; the war with Mexico; the annaxation of Texas; the attempt of the Southern and part of the Northern Democracy to keep California out of the Union, in 1850, because she desired to come into the Union as a free State; the repeal of the Missourian compromise in 1854; and the attempt to fasten slavery on Kansas against the often expressed will of her people. No. It was the Southern Democracy, aided by her Northern doughface allies that caused the war. It was the same parties, by their aggressions, that caused the rise of the Republican party. But let all partyism, at least until the war is over, be dropped, and then, we as Republicans, are willing to debate the cause of the war, with any who desire to do so.

The war may not be over for six months, and possibly for six years. Had we not too many like the editor of the *Gazette*, in the North, who were willing to aid and comfort the enemy, it might have been over ere this; and if they keep on and pursue the same traitorous course, we may never be able to overpower this infamous rebellion. Too many like the editor of the *Gazette* held aloof because they *"did not know which side might be victorious!"* Be honest, *Gazette*, stop your treasonable course, come out for the Union as is your duty, and if all in the loyal States do their duty, the war will be over much sooner, and leave our glorious Union on a more enduring basis than before.

We have received a letter from our old friend, Henry Bridenthal, Esq., of Capt Geo. S. Mullin's company, in which he compliments the people of Schellsburg and vicinity, for their kind treatment and sympathies. He speaks very favorbly of Camp Curtin and the officers in command there, and particularly the officers of his own company. He thinks that the families of the soldiers and others, should remember them, and send them any nice delicacies, such as butter, eggs, cabbage, &c., which they might have on hand. We are sorry we could not publish the letter of our friend entire.

OFF TO THE WAR.

Capt. Alex. Compher, and Lieuts. Beegle and Longenecker, left with their company for Harrisburg on Tuesday last. The company numbers about 65, as good and healthy looking set of men as have yet left our County.—Success to the "All Hazard Boys," and a safe return to their homes and friends.

Bedford County has now in the neighborhood, we suppose, of 900 men in the service.

We publish some glorious news in this week's paper, from Missouri, where Gen. Fremont is after the rebels with a sharp stick, also from Kentucky and Western Virginia. These victories are more than an offset to the unfortunate occurance at Ball's Bluff.

FAT HOG.—John J. Cessna, Esq., killed a fat hog on Tuesday last, weighing 422 lbs.—Pretty good porker, that.

Garibaldi says he will come to the United States, if his services are needed, to aid in putting down the rebellion.

Hyde County, N. C., has seceded from secession.

The great naval expedition has sailed.

CHURCH CONSECRATION.

The St. Mark's Ev. Lutheran Church in Friend's Cove, near Bowser's Mill, will be consecrated, by Divine permission, on the 10th of Nov. next, at 10 o'clock, A. M. Ministers from a distance are expected. The public generally are invited to attend.

Building Committee.

☞Reader have you seen Prof. Wood's advertisement in our paper. Read it; it will interest you.

Roll of Members of the Taylor Guards.

Captain—Joseph Filler,
1st Lieut—Edward Bedell,
2d " —Frank D. Saupp.
Orderly Sergeant—Wm. L. Martin,
1st Sergeant—George E. Leech,
2d " Joseph M. Lehman,
3d " John Dibert,
4th " Wm. A. Mock.
1st Corporal—Henry G. Drenning,
2d " Isaac Imler,
3d " Wm. Maull,
4th " Washington Herring,
5th " Isaac Flegel,
6th " Andrew Turner,
7th " Moses F. Marshall,
8th " Joseph Tewell.
Fifer—James Hughes.
Drummer—Josiah Haley.

Allison, John	Earnest, Alexander
Allen, William	Mock, Josiah B
Allison, David	Mock, Anthony
Corle, Michael S.	Mock, Malachi
Christ, John	Moran, Thomas
Claycombe, Fredk.	Marshall, Henry
Coffey, John	Miller, John W.
Cable, Henry	Miller, Nelson B.
Corle, Chauncy	Byerly, James F.
Corle, Eli	Mausburry, John
Cobler, John	May, Joseph C.
Claycombe, John	Rolling, Andrew
Dannaker, John	Reese, George L.
Dibert, Jacob	Robb, John
Exline, Jacob	Ritchey, Jonas
Frazer, William	Ritchey Ferdinand
Gonden, John	Ritchey, Daniel
Gondon, William	Radebaugh, Jacob
Detweiler, Joseph	Shull, Henry R.
Hallar, James	Smith, Jeremiah
Bloom, Jacob	Sams, Fredrick
Bloom, John	Stingle, Jacob
Hyde, Abraham	Saupp, John
Hammer, Hezekiah	Wentz, John
Butler, Andrew	Wentz, Henry
Imler, John	Wentz, Adam
Kipp, Jonas	Wentz, Isaac
Kinsey, Peter	Wysong, Samuel
Kinsey, Peter Jr.	Harbaugh, Eli
Leopold, John	Hileman, John
Leitch, Thomas	Rineloy, Jacob
Leitch, William	Bowser, Nicholas
Ling, David	

THE EDWARD'S FERRY BATTLE.

Further Details of the Affair.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Oct. 24.

FURTHER DETAILS OF THE EDWARD'S FERRY AFFAIR.

Capt. W. G. Young, who was with Col. Baker when he fell, was in the funeral procession to-day, with the men of Capt Bieral's Company, who helped to carry Col. Baker's body from the field. All are New Yorkers, as is their brave Captain, who shot the rebel who killed Col. Baker. Capt. Young states that the field and staff officers, assisted by privates from the California Regiment, worked artillery. All the gunners fell early in the engagement.

An impression is being created that Col. Baker exceeded his instructions, and did not retreat, as ordered, when he found the enemy in overwhelming strength. Capt. Young says there was no possible retreat, save by swimming the Potomac. The only flatboat by which they got over was sunk. The disaster is attributable to the want of transportation. The order given by Gen. Stone to Col. Baker was picked up with his hat, out of which it had fallen, covered with blood and brains. It is in the city.

The following account of the battle, its beginning and its consequence, is derived from Col. Colburn, Gen. McClellan's Aid, who accompanied him to Edward's Ferry, and returned with him to-night.

On Saturday afternoon, a Captain and 18 men of Col. Devens's 15th Massachusetts Regiment were ordered by Gen Stone to cross the river at Harrison's Island, follow a bridele path which had been discovered, to the vicinity of Leesburg, and report what was seen. The Captain thought he saw 30 Rebel tents, and brought back word to that effect. Acting upon the report, Gen. Stone sent five companies of Col. Deven's Regiment, supported by five companies of Col. Lee's Massachusetts 20th, to capture the supposed Rebel camp. On arriving at the spot, they found no tents and saw no enemy. They fell back a short distance, took position, and sent word back.

Gen. Stone, having information that the rebel Gen. Evans had 5,000 men near Leesburg, and that he had sent his baggage over Goose Creek to the South, that he might not be impeded in retiring to Manassas if attacked by a superior force, and perceiving that the coast was clear, concluded to attempt the capture of Evan's whole force. Col. Baker took command. Gen. Stone gave him 7,500 men, being Col. Baker's own brigade and the Tammany Regiment, with cavalry and as much artillery as the enemy had, and the residue of the 15th and 20th Massachusetts, being the best regiments he had. Now begins the conflict of statements. According to Col. Colburn, Col. Baker's orders were to cross at Harrison's Island; not to go beyond the island, unless his means of transportation were ample; not to move from the Virginia bank of the river until the whole force was over; when he advanced, to be careful in sending out scouts and skirmishers; in protecting his flanks and guarding his rear; and on no account to make a demonstration unless so posted as to feel sure of success.

Col. Baker, however, according to Col. Colburn's statement, moved forward before more than 700 or 800 had crossed. With that number, leaving no guard at the river, and keeping up no communication with it, so that three companies which subsequently crossed, were unable to join him. After he had been joined by the nine Massachusetts companies, under command of Col. Devens, he, with about 1, 800 men, was attacked by Gen. Evans's whole force, with the exception of his battery, which remained on a hill opposite Edward's Ferry, being threatened by Gen. Stone, who made a feint of crossing in order to keep it there.

During the fight, our men, although outnumbered three to one, fought with the utmost bravery throughout, as bravely after the fall of officers as before, and to the last of their ammunition. Gradually retreating to the river, they were there ordered by their officers to throw their guns into the water, to save them from the enemy, and all that could to swim for the Island. The boats were not to be found. They had been swamped in carrying over the wounded, how many of whom were drowned is not known, as swimmers were shot in the water.

Gen McClellan is delighted with the behavior of the troops throughout, and is in excellent heart at knowing that such men are in his command. He found neither those that were in nor those that were out of the engagement demoralized in the slightest, but eager to fight.

On hearing the disaster he telegraphed Gen. Banks to take command, and to cross a portion of his force immediately. Accordingly, on Monday night, 4,400 men were taken across at Edward's Ferry. Gen. McClellan found them on the Virginia bank of the river on Tuesday night.

On Wednesday, a report came from the other side that the enemy was about to attack our position. Preparations were made to reinforce. It was, however, blowing a gale, and the river was very high, seven feet was an average. The first to cross was foiled, although the boat was taken a mile up stream.—Luckily the threatened attack turned out to be a false alarm.

The loss in killed, wounded, and missing was estimated this morning, when Gen. McClellan left, at 625 men, of whom 79 are thought to have been killed, and 120 wounded. Gen. Stone telegraphs this evening, however, that many of the missing are coming in. The Sergeant-Major and a Captain of the Massachusetts 15th, at first reported lost, have returned.

While our 4,400 men were on the Virginia bank of Edward's Ferry, Gen. Lander, who was here when the engagement was reported, but rode up the river immediately, made a reconnoisance towards Leesburg with 400 or 500 men. He encountered a body of rebels estimated at 2,000, and put them to flight, taking possession of the field, on which eight bodies were found. The only casuality on our side was Gen. Lander, who received a severe flesh wound in the calf of his leg.

THE BLOCKADE OF THE POTOMAC.

The Potomac is blockaded at Quantico and Mathias Point. The interval between these is 40 miles long. The rebel steamer Page is out from her old lair in Acquia Creek, and on the rampage among the forage vessels. She varies foraging with shell and shot practice on the Sickles brigade on the Maryland side, and with ferrying over rebel marauders. This blockade causes anxiety.

SHORT ALLOWANCE OF FORAGE.

The horses and mules of the army around Washington are on short allowance. It is not possible for the railroad to keep the forage department supplied. Already a remedy is talked of for the threatening evil of a short supply of hay and oats, cheaper and more efficacious, if not more glorious, than arms can supply. The construction of a railroad from here to Nottingham, on the Patuxent, 20 miles of rails and sills borrowed from some unused road, would lay the track speedily.

THE FUNERAL OF COL. BAKER.

The funeral of Col. Baker to-day was a grand and imposing affair. It took place from the residence of Col. Webb, the Colonel's late quarters. None but officers of the army, the navy, and the relatives of the deceased, were admitted to the room where the corpse lay.—Among the visitors at the house we noticed the venerable Gen. Scott, who, during the funeral services, conducted by the Rev. Byron Sunderland, D. D., Chaplain to the Senate, sat on a lounge at the head of the coffin.

The coffin was enveloped in the American flag, the sides and top of it being festooned with fragrant flowers. President Lincoln, Secretaries Cameron, Seward and other members of the cabinet were present, and Senator Latham of California; Capt. Baker, a son of the deceased; the Colonel's brother, a surgeon in the California regiment, and several of his female friends. The body was interred in a vault at the Congressional Cemetery, from which it will be taken to California.

GOOD NEWS FROM MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, Oct 27.—The following despatch was received here this evening:

HEADQUARTERS IN THE FIELD, NEAR HUMANSVILLE, Mo., Oct 26, 1861.

"To Capt. McKEEVER, Assistant Adjutant-General:

"Yesterday afternoon Major Zagoni, at the head of my body guard, made a most brilliant charge on a body of the enemy drawn up in line of battle in their camp at Springfield, 2,000 or 2,200 strong. He completely routed them, and cleared them from the town, hoisted the National flag on the Court House, & retired on a reinforcement which he has already joined. Our loss is not great.

"This successful charge against such very large odds is a noble example to the army.

"Our advance will occupy Springfield to-night.

"J. C. FREMONT,
"Major General Commanding."

Gen. Fremont's body guard numbers but 300 men.

The recapture of Lexington.

Major Frank White, who recaptured Lexington recently, at the head of 180 men, and released our sick and wounded soldiers, after driving out some 500 rebels, is the son of a prominent lawyer of New York.

The battle at Fredericktown.

Fifty prisoners, taken at the battle of Fredericktown, have been put to work in the trenches at Cape Girardeau. The report of Major Schofield, who commanded the battery in the action, shows that this victory was the most complete of any yet achieved by our army during the war. Jeff. Thompson escaped on foot, after having his horse killed under him. The rebel force was about 6,000, while our own force was only 4,000.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 27.—[Special to the St. Louis *Republican*]—HEADQUARTERS WESTERN DEPARTMENT, YORTZ STATION, Mo., Oct. 26 —The following despatch has been received, announcing a brilliant victory at Springfield by General Fremont's body guard, numbering 150 men.

FIVE MILES OUT OF BOLIVAR, 10 A. M., Oct. 25.

General—I report respectfully that yesterday, at 4 o'clock, P. M., I met in Springfield about two thousand rebels formed in line of battle. They gave me a very warm reception, but your Guard with one feeling made a charge and in less than three minutes the enemy was completely routed by 180 men. We cleared the city of every rebel, and retired, it being near night and not feeling able to keep the place with so small a force. Major White's command did not participate in the charge. I have seen charges, but such brilliant unanimity and bravery I have never seen, and did not expect. Their war cry, "Fremont and the Union," broke forth like thunder.

CHARLES ZAGONI,
Major Commanding Body Guard.

Col. John M. Richardson, who rode over to the vicinity of Springfield last evening, says that Major Zagoni was guided to the town from the Jefferson to the Mount Vernon road by Judge Owens. The rebel camp was just outside of the city. Major Zagoni was compelled to pass through a lane, and let down a number of fences and rails, before he could charge on the foe, thus drawing their fire.—There was a good deal of street firing in Springfield and from the houses. Two rebels, who ran out of their dwellings and fired at the body guard, were killed.

Major Zagoni was advised of the force of rebels, but he was determined to have a fight.

Colonel Pearce, said to be from Arkansas, commanded one of the rebel regiments.

It is thought that the cause of the increased rebel force at Springfield was the large amount of plunder gathered there for some weeks past, which it is stated they intend to take South with them, but which will, of course, now fall into our hands.

The loss of either side is not stated.

Brilliant Victory at Romney, Va.

NEW CREEK, Va., Oct. 27.—Brigadier Gen: B. F. Kelly marched from this point on Friday night, and attacked the rebels entrenched at Romney yesterday afternoon. He routed the enemy, capturing many prisoners, three pieces of cannon, and all their wagons and camp equipage. The rebels retreated towards Winchester.

Our loss is trifling. That of the enemy has not been ascertained, but is believed to be large.

Official Despatch of Gen Kelly.

WASHINGTON, October 27.—Lieut. General Scott to-day received the following despatch, dated Romney, Va., Oct. 26, P M. :

"In obedience to your orders I moved on this place at 12 o'clock this afternoon, and drove in their outposts, and, after a brilliant action of two hours, completely routed them, taking all their cannon and much of their camp equipage, and many prisoners. Our loss is but trifling, but cannot say to what extent.

"Brig. Gen- B. F. KELLY, commanding."

GEN. KELLY'S COLUMN.

This gallant Virginian has not only recovered from his severe wound, inflicted by the treachery of rebels, last summer, but is again actively at work in the field. His headquarters have alternated lately between Grafton and New Creek. He has had six regiments under his command and these have been stretched in line from Cumberland (Maryland) to Grafton. Their principal business has been to guard the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad between these points, and to keep the Secessionists from making incursions out of the valley of Virginia into the western part of that State.

By his movement upon Romney, the Secession forces in the valley of the Shenandoah are outflanked, and Winchester, only 25 miles from this point, is seriously menaced. By this route Manassas can be completely turned, or a march made upon Richmond through Staunton, without regard to Beauregard's army.

It is doubtful, however, whether Kelly has sufficient force to do more than maintain himself. If he has more than enough, there will be a forward monument upon Winchester. The crossing of the river at Edward's Ferry, by stone's column, was evidently intended to be in concert with General Kelly's advance, from the northwest, in the same general direction.

Particulars of the Victory over Zollicoffer---The Battle of Wild Cat.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, writing from Camp Dick Robinson, Ky., under date of October 22, says:

The people at Camp Dick are sounding the loud timbrel. Notwithstanding a lowering sky and humid atmosphere, hilarity reigns. At about two o'clock this morning, a courier with his escort dashed up the road on a foaming steed with tidings of a Union victory at "Wild Cat." General Schapt announced, in a brief despatch to Brigadier General Thomas, that Zollicoffer, with six thousand infantry and fifteen hundred cavalry, attacked him in position yesterday morning at eleven o'clock *and was repulsed*. At one o'clock P. M., he renewed the attack at another point, *and was again repulsed*. At a later hour, he made a third unsuccessful attack, *and was again repulsed*. The Federal loss was four killed and twenty wounded. The rebel loss was not ascertained, because our men did not leave their position.

Zollicoffer, no doubt, supposed that Col Garrard had not been reinforced. His original force was his own regiment and part of another. Subsequently a battery (of six guns) reached him, and on Saturday and Sunday the Seventeenth Ohio, Col. Connell, and the Twenty-third Indiana arrived.—The guns of the battery were not brought into play vigorously until the second attack, when a few rounds drove back the rebels. The despatch from Gen. Schapt treats the affair as an "attack," not as a reconnoissance *en force*. I infer, however, that the rebel general was endeavoring to feel his position, which is represented to me as capable of formidable defence against great odds. The news of the fight inspired the troops, and they manifest much anxiety to press forward.

It is not known whether Zollicoffer employed his whole force in the attack, but the inference is fair that only one division was engaged. The Tennessee regiments had not reached Wild Cat when the fight took place, but they will probably arrive there to-day. Capt. Kenny's battery is now deploying into the pike, en route for the scene of action.

W. D. B.

The Despatch to Hon. Andy Johnson.

The following is the substance of a despatch received at Camp Dick Robinson and from there transmitted to Hon. Andy Johnson, at the Burnet House, in Cincinnati:

CAMP WILD CAT, Oct. 21, 3 P. M.

The enemy, under Zollicoffer, attacked us at 11 o'clock to-day. Their force was—infantry 6,000, cavalry 1,500, and one battery. They were repulsed at two points, and retreated to their entrenchments. They made another attack at 1 P. M., and continued a scattering fire up to 3 P. M., when the firing subsided. Our troops all behaved well; four killed and twenty wounded; of the wounded was Captain Hanson, of the Indiana regiment, whose finger was amputated immediately, and he at once resumed his command. Our gallant troops, under Colonels Garrard and Schapt, numbering 3,000, deemed their position entirely secure, and reinforcements coming up with a battery.

[Camp Wild Cat is forty miles beyond Camp Dick Robinson.]

Battle at Santa Rosa Island.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The steamer *McClellan*, formerly the *Joseph Whitney*, has arrived from Key West. She brings advices from the South-west Pass to the 14th, from Fort Pickens to the 15th, Tortugas to the 18th and Key West to the 19th.

On the morning of the 9th inst., about half past three o'clock, the rebels attacked Colonel Wilson's position, on Santa Rosa Island, in force. Company E, of the Third Infantry, Captain Hildt, and twenty-nine men of Company A, First Artillery, eighty-five men in all, under Major Vogdes, met the enemy some distance above Camp Brown.

Major Vodges was taken prisoner immediately, and Capt. Hildt assumed the command and engaged the enemy.

The loss in this struggle was four killed, twenty-one wounded, and eight prisoners.

The enemy's loss is much larger. Eleven of the rebels were found dead in one heap.

Major Arnold arrived after daylight to the assistance of Captain Hildt. The command proceeded to the point where the rebels had disembarked. Their steamers were just leaving. A destructive fire was opened on the rebels.

The rebels left behind them on the Island 22 killed, 5 wounded, and 33 prisoners. Many of their wounded were carried away on the boats.

Captain Bradford and Lieutenant Elms were killed. Three of their officers were captured; one of them is Lieutenant Jaynes formerly of the United States Marines. He is badly wounded. General Anderson, who was in command of the rebels, was wounded in the arm after disembarking.

The enemy acknowledged their loss to be over one hundred.

In addition to the loss on our side above stated, the Zouaves lost nine killed in their camp and eleven taken prisoners.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The details of the fight at Santa Rosa say the rebel forces, 1,500 strong, landed on the island from three steamers, about four miles above Wilson's camp. Their landing was effected at abou two o'et lock in the morning. The night was very dark.

They rapidly formed in three columns, and proceeded silently towards the Zouaves' camp, hoping to effect a total surprise. They were but partially successful in this. The picket guard, about six hundred yards off, discovered and fired upon them, gave the alarm, and saved the regiment from annihilation.

The attack by the enemy's columns was simultaneous and a volley was aimed upon the Zouaves, who were forced to fall back, leaving the camp in the hands of the rebels.

The rebels then commenced burning the camp.

Fort Pickens was by this time thoroughly aroused, and three companies of regulars came to their assistance.

The rebels retreated to the boats, closely followed by regulars and a small number of volunteers, keeping up a destructive fire upon them killing and wounding a large number.

The rebels finally reached the boats, but the steamers were over five hundred yards from the beach, and our men poured repeated volleys into the crowded mass. Every bullet told, and by the shouts and confusion of the rebels, it was evident that we had obtained ample satisfaction for the insult to our flag.

The regulars behaved nobly. Great credit is due to Captains Robertson and Hildt, and Lieuts. Seely and Taylor.

The Zouaves were badly spoken of, and Col. Wilson's is very much censured for inefficiency. He did not reach the scene until all was over. The camp was almost entirely destroyed, the officers and men loosing everything.

Major Newby had a narrow escape from capture, being confined to bed from dangerous illness. One of his servants was killed, and another taken prisoner. Major Newby shot one rebel with his revolver, got out of the house, mounted his horse, and escaped through a storm of bullets.

Wilson's regiment lost 10 killed, 16 wounded, and 9 taken prisoners.

The regulars lost 4 killed, 20 wounded, and 10 taken prisoners.

The rebels' loss, by their own statement, is 350 killed, wounded and missing. We took thirty prisoners, including three doctors, who were released.

Naval Battle at New Orleans.

NEW YORK, Oct. 24.—The steamer *McClellan* brings a reliable account of the fight at the mouth of the Mississippi.

The rebel fleet consisted of six gunboats, the ram *Manassas*, and a large number of fire-ships, filling the river from shore to shore.

Our squadron comprised the *Richmond*, *Huntsville*, *Water Witch*, *Preble*, and *Vincennes* and the storeship *Nightingale*. They were at anchor inside of the Southwest Pass.

The *Manassas* drifted foul of the *Richmond* knocking a hole in her quarter and stern, but doing little damage.

To avoid the fire-ships the squadron got under weigh immediately and drifted down the river.

The *Richmond*, *Preble*, *Vincennes* and *Nightingale* got ashore on the bar, and while ashore were attacked by the rebels, but only one of their shots took effect, and that struck the *Richmond* on the quarter. They were beaten off by the *Vincennes* with only two guns, the rest of her armament, with her chains, anchors, etc., having been thrown over-board to lighten her, she being much exposed to the rebel fire.

Not one person was killed or wounded in the squadron.

The *Richmond*, *Preble*, and *Vincennes* were towed off the next day by the steamer *McClellan*.

The *Nightengale* was still ashore, but would probably get off the next day.

The steam frigate *Niagara* arrived at the mouth of the Mississippi on the 14th inst.

The sloop-of-war *Dale* was spoken on the 16th, cruising in the Gulf Stream.

ANOTHER MARTYR TO LIBERTY.

The death of EDWARD D. BAKER is a national calamity. He was the soldier-orator of this great war. Profoundly attached to his adopted country, he sought every occasion to exhibit his gratitude to it. He offered his sword and his life to a Democratic Administration, during our conflict with Mexico, and in the present struggle was one of the first to offer the same sword, and the same life, to a Republican Administration. "OCCASIONAL" this morning refers at length to his qualities as a statesman; and now, while every loyal heart throbs at the portals of his tomb, Pennsylvania claims the privelege of being the chief mourner.

EDWARD D. BAKER was, in fact a Pennsylvanian man. It was in Philadelphia that he spent his early years. It was in the neighboring county of Delaware that he educated himself; and when he called soldiers to his standard, he looked first and always to our great State. His own favorite regiment was composed of our young men, and the other regiments of his brigade were nearly all Pennsylvanians. Thus, while he represented Illinois in the popular branch of Congress, and at the time of his death was a Senator from the new State of Oregon—and when elected to the Senate he might have been called more a citizen of California than of Oregon—he never forgot our good old State; and when he fell, Pennsylvanians fell with him. The bloody list, when published, will attest how bravely he was supported: and the grief that has descended like a pall upon thousands of hearthstones where the tidings of his death have been received, will be intensified at many a Philadelphia and Pennsylvania fireside by the double blow that has stricken down alike the leader and the follower—the colonel and the private soldier.

A strange and melancholy comparison may be drawn between the character of DAVID C. BRODERICK and the character of EDWARD D. BAKER; and we cannot better illustrate this thought than by reprinting the following paragraphs from BAKER'S magnificent eulogy pronounced over the dead body of his friend at San Francisco, on the 18th of September, 1859. His delineation of BRODERICK may be used as a picture of himself:

"A Senator lies dead in our midst! He is wrrpped in a bloody shroud, and we, to whom his toils and cares were given, are about to bear him to the place appointed for all the living. It is not fit that such a man should pass to the tomb unheralded; it is not fit that such a life should steal unnoticed to its close, it is not fit that such a death should call forth no rebuke, or be surrounded by no public lamentation. We are here of every station and pursuit, of every creed and character, each in his capacity of citizen, to swell the mournful tribute which the majesty of the people offers to the unreplying dead. The hopes of high-hearted friends droop like fading flowers upon his breast, and the struggling sigh compels the tear in eyes that seldom weep. Around him are these who have known him best, and loved him longest; who have shared the triumph and endured the defeat. Near him are the gravest and noblest of the State, possessed by a grief at once earnest and sincere; while beyond, the massess of the people that he loved and for whom his life was given, gather like a thunder-cloud of swelling and indignant grief.

And now, as the shadows turn towards the east, and we prepare to bear these poor remains to their silent resting-place, let us not seek to repress the generous pride which prompts a recital of noble deeds and manly virtues. He rose unaided and alone; he began his career without family or fortune, in the face of difficulties; he inherited poverty and obscurity; he died a Senator in Congress, having written his name in the history of the great struggle for the rights of the people against the despotism of organization and the coruption of power.—He was honest, faithful; earnest, sincere, generous, and brave. He felt, in all the great crises of his life, that he was a leader in the ranks and for the rights of masses of men, and he could not falter. When he returned from that fatal field, while the dark wing of the Archangel of death was casting his shadows upon his brow, his greatest anxiety was as to the performance of his duty. He felt that all his strength and all his life belonged to the cause to which he had devoted them. "Baker," said he—and to me they were his last words—"Baker, when I was struck, I tried to stand firm, but the blow blinded me, and I could not." I trust it is no shame to my manhood that tears blinded me as he said it.

But, fellow-citizens, the voice of lamentation is not uttered by private friendship alone—the blow that struck his manly breast has touched the heart of a people, and, as the sad tidings spread, a general gloom prevails.—Who now shall speak for California? Who be the interpreter of the wants of the Pacific coast? Who can appeal to the communities of the Atlantic who love free labor? Who can speak for masses of men with a passionate love for the classes from whence he sprung? Who can defy the blandishments of power, the insolence of office, the corruptions of Administrations? What hopes are buried with him in the grave!

'Ah! who that gallant spirit shall resume,
Leap from Eurotas, bank, and call us from the tomb?'

But the last word must be spoken, and the imperious mandate of death must be fulfilled. Thus, O brave heart! we bear thee to thy rest. Thus, surrounded by tens of thousands, we leave thee to the equal grave. As in life, no other voice among us so rung its trumpet blast upon the ear of freemen, so in death its echoes will reverberate amid our mountains and our valleys, until truth and valor cease to appeal to the human heart.

Good friend! true hero! hail and farewell!"

Like BRODERICK, BAKER sprung from comparotive obscurity. Like that great Senator, he was chosen to the highest branch of the National Legislature amid circumstances of extraordinary interest. BRODERICK never forgot the people who honored him. BAKER was at all times their firmest advocate and friend. The one opposed slavery because it demoralized and destroyed the Democratic party—the other antagonized it because it is the source of all our present woes. BRODERICK was a sacrifice to the same great cause in which BAKER fell; and if the truth could be told, the same malevolence that immolated the one in the prime of manhood, selected the other as its choicest victim. They were both unselfish and both ambitious men. Regardless alike of the allurements and emoluments of place, they labored for the highest positions, less for their own sake than for the sake of the country, and were emulous of distinction only as it enabled them to sustain great and enduring principles.

But here we must close the comparison. BRODERICK died without a living relative.—To use the expressive language of his almost inspired eulogist—"He died the last of his race; there was no kindred hand to smooth his couch, or wipe the death damp from his brow." BAKER leaves behind him a family, a widow and children. Let it be the first duty of the Republic to cherish them as a part of the legacy he has left.—*Phila. Press.*

MARRIED.

Oct. 20th, at the M. E Parsonage in Pleasantville, by the Rev. N. W. Colburn, Mr. JACOB HITE to Miss SARAH A. CRIST, all of Union Township.

On the 24th ult. by Rev. D. Strayer, Mr. JOHN BERKHERT to Miss ANN REBECCA DOPSON, both of Millikens Cove.

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

A Day of Thanksgiving and Praise.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, ANDREW G. CURTIN, *Governor of said Commonwealth.*

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, every good gift is from above and comes down to us from the Almighty, to whom it is meet, right and the bounden duty of every people to render thanks for His mercies; Therefore, I. ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, do recommend to the people of this Commonwealth, that they set apart

THURSDAY, 28TH OF NOVEMBER NEXT,

as a day of solemn Thanksgiving to God, for having prepared our corn and watered our furrows, and blessed the labors of the husbandman, and crowned the year with His goodness, in the increase of the ground and the gathering in of the fruits thereof, so that our barns are filled with plenty: AND for having looked favorably on this Commonwealth and strengthened the bars of her gates and blessed the children within her, and made men, to be of one mind, and preserved peace in her borders: Beseeching Him also on behalf of these United States, that our beloved country may have deliverance from these great and apparent dangers wherewith she is compassed, and that He will mercifully still the outrage of perverse, violent, unruly rebellious people, and make them clean hearts, and renew a right spirit within them, and give them grace that they may see the error of their ways and bring forth fruits meet for repentance, and hereafter, in all godliness and honesty, obediently walk in His holy commandments, and in submission to the just and manifest authority of the republic, so that we, leading a quiet and peaceable life, may continually offer unto Him our sacrifice of praise and thanksgiving.

L. S. Given under my hand and the great seal of the State at Harrisburg, this sixteenth day of Ostober, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and of the Commonwealth, the eighty-sixth.

A. G. CURTIN.

BY THE GOVERNOR:

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW VOLUME. On the seventh of September, 1861, THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE commenced the twenty-first year of its existence; THE DAILY TRIBUNE being some months older and the SEMI-WEEKLY TRIBUNE somewhat younger. For more than twenty years, this journal has labored in what its conductors have felt to be the cause of Humanity, Justice and Freedom, endeavoring to meliorate the condition of the oppressed and unfortunate, to honor and encourage useful exertion in whatever sphere, and, to promote by all means the moral, intellectual and material advancement of our country. It has aimed to be right rather than popular, and to espouse and commend to-day the truth that others may not be willing to accept till to-morrow. In pursuing this course, mistakes have doubtless been made and faults committed; but, having in all things incited our readers to think and judge for themselves rather than adopt blindly our own or others' conclusions, we believe we may fairly claim for this journal the credit of having qualified its readers to detect and expose even its own errors. To develop the minds of the young by the most general, thorough and practical Education, and to encourage and stimulate Productive industry, through free grants of Public Lands to actual settlers and cultivators, as also through the protection of immature or peculiarly exposed branches from too powerful foreign competion, and among the aims to which this journal has adhered through good and evil report, and which it steadfastly commends to American patriotism and philanthropy.

As to the Civil War now devastating our country, we hold it to have originated in a Rebellion more wanton, wicked, inexcusable, than was ever before known—a Rebellion in the interests of the few against the many—a Rebellion designed to raise higher the walls of caste and tighten the chains of oppression. Having done all we could without a surrender of vital principles to avoid this War, and witnessed the forbearance, meekness, and long suffering with which the Federal Government sought to avert its horrors, we hold it our clear duty, with that of every other citizen, to stand by the nation and its fairly chosen rulers, and to second with all our energies their efforts to uphold the Union, the Constitution, and the supremacy of the Laws. And, though the Rebellion has become, through usurpation, deception, terrorism, and spoilation, fearfully strong, we believe the American Republic far stronger, and that the unanimous, earnest efforts of loyal hearts and hands will insure its overthrow. But on all questions affecting the objects, the scope, and duration of this most extraordinary contest, we defer to those whom the American People have clothed with authority, holding unity of purpose and of action indispensable in so grave an emergency.

In a crisis like the present, our columns must be largely engrossed with the current history of the War for the Union, and with elucidations of its more striking incidents. We shall not, however, remit that attention to Literature, to Foreign Affairs, to Agricultural Progress, to Crops, Markets, &c., &c., which has already, we trust, won for THE TRIBUNE an honorable position among its cotemporaries. Our main object is and shall be to produce a comprehensive newspaper, from which a careful reader may gain a vivid and faithful history of the times, not merely in the domaine of Action but in that of Opinion also. As our facilities for acquiring information increase with years, we trust that an improvement in the contents of our journal is perceptible, and that, in the variety and fulness of intelligence afforded, we may still hope to "make each day a critic on the last." In this hope, we solicit a continuance of the generous measure of patronage hitherto accorded to our journal.

TERMS.

DAILY TRIBUNE (311 issues per annum) $6
SEMI-WEELY (104 issues per annum) $3
WEEKLY (52 issues per annum) $2

To CLUBS—*Semi-Weekly*: Two copies for $5; five for $11 25; ten copies *to one address* for $20; and any larger number at the latter rate. For a club of twenty, an extra copy will be sent. For a club of forty we send THE DAILY TRIBUNE gratis one year.

Weekly: three copies for $5; eight copies for $10; and any larger number at the rate of $1 20 each per annum, the paper to be addressed to each subscriber. To clubs of Twenty we send an extra copy.

Twenty copies *to one address* for $20, with one extra to him who sends us the club. For each club of One Hundred, THE DAILY TRIBUNE will be sent gratis for one year.

When drafts can be procured it is much safer than to remit Bank Bills. The name of the Post-Office and State should in all cases be plainly written.

Payment always in advance.

Address, THE TRIBUNE, No. 154 Nassau St., New-York.

Nov. 1, 1861.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of R. H. Hutchison, late of Bedford township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOSEPH HUTCHISON,
JNHN W. SCOTT,
Nov. 1, 1861. Admrs.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscribers, on the estate of Hamilton Scott, late of Bedford Township, dec'd., all persons indebted to said Estate, are hereby notified to make papment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. SCOTT,
JOSEPH HUTCHISON,
Nov. 1, 1861. Admrs.

Public Sale
OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

THE subscribers, executors of the last will and testament of Rinehart Replogle, late of South Woodberry Township, Bedford County, dec'd, by virtue of the power given to them by said will, will expose to sale by public vendue or outcry on

THURSDAY, THE 14TH DAY OF NOVEMBER

A. D., 1861, at the late residence of said deceased, in said Township, the following described Real Estate, viz:

A tract of land situate in said Township of South Woodberry, containing about

ONE HUNDRED AND SEVENTY ACRES,

being the mansion property of said dec'd, adjoining lands of David L. Replogle, Christian Koehendarfer and David Brumbaugh, with about 125 acres cleared and under fence. The improvements are a good Log Framed House, two stories high, with a frame kitchen attached, a large frame barn, a large wagon shed, a stone spring house, a frame blacksmith's and carpenter's shop, a smoke house, dry house, carriage shed and an orchard of very choice fruit. There are also upon the property a good stone tenant house and stable. It is one of the best and most completely improved farms in Morrison's Cove. The land is limestone and is in a high state of cultivation and is well watered having at least seven never failing springs upon it, and altogether the property is one of the most excellent and desirable in this section of the state.

ALSO, a tract of timber land, situate in said Township, containing about forty-four acres, adjoining lands of David O. Hoover, David Stuckey and others. This tract will be divided and offered in three pieces, or together to suit purchasers.

The sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day. Drafts of the lands will be exhibited, and the terms of sale made known on day of sale.

DAVID L. REPLOGLE,
JOHN L. REPLOGLE,
Executors of the last will, &c.,
of Richard Replogle, dec'd.

Oct. 25, 1861.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa., Vend. Exponas and Levari Facias to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 16th day of November 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following described Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land containing 84 acres, more or less, about 40 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story log house with kitchen attached, small spring house and stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Leonard May, John Metzgar and others, situated part in Juniata and part in Harrison Townships, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Conrad G. Stube.

ALSO,

The undivided two thirds parts of one lot of ground fronting on Pitt Street, in Bedford Borough, and extending back about 240 feet to the Raystown branch of the Juniatta River, and numbered in the general plan of said Borough, No. 195, and having thereon erected a two story frame dwelling house, and frame carpenter shop, adjoining lot of Andrew Middleton on the east, and lot of Eli Rouse on the west, situate in Bedford Borough, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Martin E. Bartgis.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 105 acres, more or less, about 5 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining lands of Simon Ritchey, Adam Hinish and others, situate in East Providence Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of David Ritchey.

ALSO,

All Defi., Wm. Figard, his right, title and interest, in and to one tract of coal land containing 60. acres, more or less, about 15 acres cleared and under fence, with a cabin house and log stable there on erected, adjoining lands of Wood, Devereux & Co., John L. Lane's heirs and others, situated in Broad Top Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution, as the property of Wm. Figard.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 300 acres, more or less, 30 acres cleared and under fence, with a story and a half log dwelling house, with kitchen attached, and double log barn thereon erected, adjoining lands of Jacob Boor, Moses Dicken, Jonathan Hendrickson and others.

ALSO, one tract of land containing 50 acres, more or less, about 12 acres cleared and under fence, adjoining the above described tract. Jacob Boor, Jonathan Hendrickson and others.

ALSO, one other tract of land containing 76 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Oliver Hendrixson, widow Brant and others, and all situate in Cumberland Valley Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Peter Smouse.

ALSO,

One tract of land containing 76 acres, more or less, about 20 acres cleared and under fence, with a two story rough cast dwelling house, spring house, and log stable thereon erected, also an apple orchard thereon, adjoining lands of James O'Neal, Elias Clarke and others; situate in West Providence Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Christian Stoner.

ALSO,

One tract of mountain land containing 250 acres, more or less, adjoining lands of James Rollins, John Cessna, Esq., and others, situate in Colerain Township, Bedford County, and taken in execution as the property of Robert Somerville.

ALSO,

By virtue of a special writ of Execution, upon a judgment, in an action of ejectment, the following described real estate, to wit: Two lots of ground, situate in the town of Woodberry, in said County of Bedford; being lots numbered "seven" and "eight" in the plan of said town, bounded on the north by lots of John Diltz, on the south, by lot of Dr. Samuel Smith, and on the east, by main street, with a two story stone dwelling house, frame shop, bank barn, and other out buildings thereon erected, and taken in execution as the property of John and Patrick Burns.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 25, 1861.

LIST OF CAUSES,

PUT down for trial at November Term, 3rd Monday, 18th day, 1861.

Henry Smith et al	vs.	Reuben Smith
Catharine Fickes	"	P. W. Lawrence et al
H. Fluck's Exo'rs	"	Christ. Bowser
Caldwell, English & Co.	"	John Cessna Esq
" " "	"	O. E. Shannon Esq
J. C. M'Lanahan et al use	"	A. J. Snively Esq
B. Boyd et al	"	Joseph Sellers
Artemas Bennett	"	Wm. Oss et al
John Tredwell	"	Joseph Holler
Elizabeth Donaldson	"	Hezekiah Chaney
Catharine Tricker	"	George Tricker
Som. & Bed. T. R. Co.	"	Davis & Bowles
George Cartwright	"	John Cessna, Esq
Francis D. Sanpp	"	Fletcher & Bannon
Sewell Stewart	"	Patrick Burns
D. Washabaugh	"	W Anderson's A'r et al
Daniel L. Martin	"	John Benser
Charles W. Colvin	"	Wm. P. Schell, et al
Adam Croyle	"	George Beegle
Catharine Beals use	"	Val. B. Wertz
Jacob Keely	"	David Patterson
Collins, Dull & Co	"	E. L. Anderson Esq
" " "	"	John Cessna Esq
" " "	"	Nicholas Lyons.

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.
Proth'ys Office, Bedford, Oct. 25, 1861.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's new Grocery.
Aug. 9, 1861.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested, are hereby notified, that the following named accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's Office, of Bedford County, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, in and for said County, on Tuesday, the 19th day of November, next, at the Court House, in Bedford for confirmation.

The account of Daniel Young, Administrator of the estate of William Young, late of Hopewell Township, dec'd.

The account of David Miller, Esq., Administrator of the estate of Melchoir Fisher, late of Harrison Township, dec'd.

The account of Jacob Fisher, Guardian of Amanda Hammer, now Amanda Sleek, minor child of John Hammer, dec'd.

The account of Martin Boor, Administrator of the estate of Mary Ann Boor, late of Cumberland Valley Township, dec'd.

The account of William Keeffe, Administrator, with the will annexed, of John Keeffe, late of Bedford Township, dec'd.

S. H. TATE, Register.
Register's Office, Bedford, Oct. 25, 1861.

PROTHONOTARY'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the account of Wm. Trout, committee of Nicholas Boor, a lunatic, has been filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and the same will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas, in and for said County, for confirmation, on Tuesday, the 19th day of November, next.

S. H. TATE, Proth'y.
Prothy's Office, Oct. 25, 1861.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

DRAWN for November Term, 3d Monday, 18th day, 1861.

John Smith, Esq., Thaddeus Hoenstine, Anthony Zimmers, Jos. Dull, Esq., John Feighter, Michael Naugle, Henry Guyer, Benj. Valentine, Robert Steckman, Asa Silvers, Tobias Snider, Joseph Mitchell, David Fluck, Henry Mower, Jr., Daniel Fletcher, John J. Potter, Wm. Lysinger, William T. Chapman, Esq., John Ford, Hiram Davis, Amariah Wilson, Michael Hartman, Wm. Rock, Jr., Hezekiah Barkman.

List of Petit Jurors, drawn for November Term, 3d Monday 18th day, 1861.

Daniel May, David Shank, Jeremiah Mentzer, Wm. Kiser, Jacob Harshberger, John Byers, Jr., John Bauman, George Diehl, Peter M. Barten, Bazel Browning, John Shafer, Joseph Snowden, George Blymire, Jacob H. Bunn, Abraham M. Piper, David Miller, Esq., Jacob Carshman, Samuel Nicodemus, Thomas Grove, Thomas W. Horton, Esq., Jacob Smith, Michael Shafer, Wm. Leary, Jackson Morgart, Daniel Imler, Hugh Wilson, James C. Devore, Samuel Mixel, Samuel Carpenter, Joseph W. Tomlinson, Henry Yont, John B. Fluck, Esq., Peter Hull, Philip Felton, James J. McIlhaney; George Glossen, John Cypher, Moses McIlvaine.

Oct. 25, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

IN the matter of the citation to Jacob Biddle, Trustee of Peter Biddle, to file an account of his trust. The undersigned appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford County, to take the evidence, find the facts, and report the same to the aforesaid Court, will sit for the purposes of his appointment, at his office in the Borough of Bedford, on Tuesday, the 5th day of November, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where, all parties interested are notified to attend.

JOHN PALMER,
Oct. 25, 1861. Auditor.

STRAY SHEEP.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber, living in St. Clair Township, about the 1st June, last, thirteen head of Sheep, all white, one with a bell on, several with horns—a piece out of the ear of each—no other marks recollected. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

Oct. 25, 1861. SAMUEL CLARK.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration, having been granted to the subscriber, on the estate of George Ickis, late of Bedford Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN W. ICKES,
St. Clair Township, Administrator.
Oct. 25, 1861.-*

DISSOLUTION.

THE firm heretofore existing and trading under the name and title of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent.

All persons knowing themselves indebted to said firm will call on J. M. Shoemaker who is authorized to settle the books and notes of said firm. All accounts not settled by the 1st of December, 1861, will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. A word to the wise is sufficient.

J. M. SHOEMAMER, & CO.
Bedford, Oct. 11, 1861.

A CARD.

The subscriber having purchased, the goods of the late firm of J. M. Shoemaker & Co., and in addition having received a large supply of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

he will sell strictly for cash or produce or on four months credit to good and punctual customers, at the old stand of J. M. Shoemaker & Co. Call, see and examine for yourselves at Anderson's Row.

Oct. 18, 1861. J. M. SHOEMAKER.

LADIES READ THIS.
NEW MILLINERY STORE.

MRS. E. V. MOWRY has just returned from the city with a new stock of fashionable

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

such as Bonnets, Hats, Ribbons, Plumes, Flounces, Rushes, Taps, Laces, &c.

Velvets of all colors, and velvet ribbons of all widths, corded silks and silks of every variety.—Ladies dress caps, black and white, also zephyrs and shetland wool of all shades, sewing silk of all colors, cheap for cash.

Ladies call and examine for yourselves, Store East Pitt St., opposite Mr. R. Fyan's.

Oct. 18, 1861.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to all concerned that at the next Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, the undersigned will ask to be discharged from their office, of Executors of the last will and testament of Jacob Shartzer, dec'd.

JOHN NYCUM,
Oct. 18, 1861. JACOB SHARTZER.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

In the matter of the application of Elias Dell, Executor of John Snowberger, dec'd, to sell or mortgage the Real Estate of said dec'd, to pay debts, the undersigned, appointed to take the testimony and report the facts, will meet the parties interested at his office, in Bedford, on the 11th day of November, 1861, at 1 o'clock.

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Oct. 18, 1861. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed to distribute the money arising from the sale of the Real Estate of Wm. May, hereby gives notice, that, he will for that purpose, meet the parties interested, at his office, in Bedford, on Saturday the 9th day of November, next, when and where all may attend.

JOHN MOWER,
Oct. 25, 1861. Auditor.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that I intend applying to the Orphans' Court, at next November term, for a discharge as administrator of the estate of Allen Conley, late of Napier Township, dec'd.

Oct. 25, 1861.-* URIAH CONLEY.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Vend. Exponas to me directed, there will be exposed to public sale, at the Court House, in the Borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 2d day of Nov., 1861, the following Real Estate, to wit:

A certain tract of land, situate in Broadtop Township, Bedford County, warranted in the name of William Lane, March 16, 1802, containing 110 acres and allowance, &c.

ALSO, one other tract of land situate in the Township and County aforesaid, adjoining William Lane's tract, with 15 dwelling houses, one Foundry, one Machine Shop, one Saw Mill, one Colliery, one Blacksmith Shop, and other out-buildings thereon erected.

ALSO, one other tract of land situate in Township and County aforesaid, adjoining Thomas Davis' tract, warranted in the name of John Chevington, April 1st, 1792; containing 83¼ acres, and allowance. The improvements on this tract consist of a dwelling house, with 5 acres of ground cleared and under fence.

ALSO, one other tract of land, situate in Township and County aforesaid, adjoining the two last tracts above mentioned; warranted in the name of Joseph Williams, March 16th, 1802; containing 433 acres and 38 perches.

ALSO, one other tract of land, situate in Township and County aforesaid, adjoining Jos. Williams' tract, warranted in the name of Wm. Lane, August 12th, 1829; containing 168 acres and allowance.

ALSO, one other tract of land situate in Township and County aforesaid, adjoining the William Lane tract, warranted in the name of Jos. Williams, March 14th 1807; containing 8 acres and 144 perches.

ALSO, one other tract of land, situate in Township and County aforesaid, adjoining lands of Isaac Grove, Joseph Williams and others; warranted in the name of Mordecai Williams, Aug. 14th, 1790; containing 140 acres and 73 perches and allowance, the above mentioned tracts of land being on the east side of the Raystown branch of the Juniata River and containing about 1300 acres, be the same more or less, on this tract there is erected a dwelling house, and about 5 acres of ground are cleared.

ALSO, one other tract of land, situate in Township and County aforesaid, adjoining lands of Isaac Grove, and others, warranted in the name of Michael Sipes, 1793; containing 100 acres, more or less.

ALSO, one other tract of land, situate on the west side of the Raystown branch of the Juniata River, in Hopewell Township, County aforesaid, opposite Hopewell Iron Works, warranted in the name of Frederick Swartz, dated Dec. 2d, 1786; containing 91 acres and allowance. On this tract there is an apple orchard and about 80 acres cleared and under fence.

ALSO, one other tract of land situate on both sides of Yellow Creek, including mouth thereof, in Hopewell Township and County aforesaid, warranted in the name of James Piper, containing in all about 119 acres, the improvements on this tract consist of 5 houses, one grist mill, one barn, and 30 acres are cleared and under fence.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest, of the Hopewell Coal and Iron Company of, in, and to, parts of several contiguous tracts of land, situate on Yellow Creek, Hopewell Township, County aforesaid, comprising a seat for water works, on Yellow Creek, aforesaid, and an oar bank on the River Mountain, being parts of several warrants, in the name of Hannah Montgomery, Robert Montgomery, Rebecca Mouns, Stephen Kerr, Hunter, Decker, Lane, Griffith, Swartz, Forrester, and Hinish; containing 1850 acres, more or less, together with all their right, title and interest accruing, or that may accrue, to them, under deed of William Law to Jonathan Lesley, dated the 19th day of November, 1830; on these premises there is erected a dwelling house, and 40 acres are cleared and under fence.

ALSO, all the right, title and interest of the Hopewell Coal and Iron Company, to a certain parcel of land, in Hopewell Township, Bedford County, containing 26 acres, more or less, which Millikens and Benedict purchased by articles of agreement dated the 4th day of March, 1837, from Jacob Fluck, more fully described in agreement with Stephen Weimar, dated March the 4th, 1860. On this tract there is an ore bank.

ALSO, all ore mines, ore leave rights and other mineral rights under the said article of agreement above mentioned; the above described property being known as the Hopewell Iron Works, embracing a water power of the Raystown branch with Furnace, Forge and Sawmill thereon erected.

ALSO, all that certain tract, piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the said Township of Broadtop, on the banks of the Raystown branch of the Juniata, adjoining lands surveyed in the name of Montgomery and other lands of the said party of second part, containing 20 acres and 68 perches and allowance, &c., being the same tract of land which Henry V. Clause, of Broad Top Tp., in the County of Bedford, Penn'a, and Barbara, his wife, by indenture dated the 6th day of August, 1856, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, &c., in and for Bedford County, record book, A. E., page 34, the 19th day of August, A. D. 1856, granted and conveyed to the Hopewell Coal and Iron Company, their successors and assigns. The improvements on this tract consist of one house and stable, about 20 acres are cleared and under fence.

And all the above described property taken in execution as the property of the Hopewell Coal and Iron Company, and to be sold for cash.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 18, 1861.

BEDFORD COUNTY, SS.

At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 2d day of Sept. A. D., 1861, before the judges of the said Court—

On motion of O. E. Shannon, Esq., the Court grant a rule upon the heirs and legal representatives of Eliza Colvin, late of Schellsburg Borough, deceased, to wit: Jane Scheli, deceased, leaving issue, Abraham C., Charlotte A., James H., Martin and Edward Schell, the last two of whom are minors, who have for their guardian Robert M. Taylor, Esq., James resides in Indiana, Abraham, Charlotte and Martin, reside in Ohio, and the others in Bedford County, Charlotte, intermarried with Martin Reiley, Eliza, intermarried with Robert M. Taylor, Esq., William, George M., Charles W., Margaret, intermarried with John M. Robison, Reuben and John E., all residing in Bedford County, to be and appear, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in and for said County, on the third Monday, 18th day of November, next, to except or refuse to take the real estate, of said Eliza Colvin, dec'd, at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised, in persuance of a writ of Partion or Valuation, issued out of the Orphans' Court, of Bedford County, for that purpose directed or show cause why the same should not be sold by order of the said Court.

L.S. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 18th day of Sept., A. D., 1861.

S. H. TATE,
Attest. Clerk.
JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.

OATS WANTED.

5,000 BUSHELS OF OATS wanted immediately, for which the CASH will be paid upon its delivery at Camp Thomas, Cumberland, M. D

H. K. BUTLER,
Quarter Master 2nd Potomac Reg. Home Brig.
Oct. 18, 1861.

Old Postage Stamps.

OLD postage stamps and envelopes, will be exchanged for new ones, at the Bloody Run Post Office, for six days from the date of this notice. After that time all letters with the old stamps upon them will be sent to the dead letter office.

ELI B. RAMSEY,
Oct. 18, 1861.-* P. M. Bloody Run.

CAUTION.

Whereas my wife, Rebecca, has left my bed and board without any just cause, I therefore warn all persons from harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting.

DAVID L. SUTERS.
Oct. 11, 1861.

THE
ONLY DISCOVERY WORTHY
OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR
RESTORING
THE BALD AND GRAY.

Many, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Prof. Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistless sway. Read the following:

Bath, Maine, April 18th, 1859.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & Co.: Gents.:—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are first, is it a fact of my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; second, it is true of all therein contained; third, does my hair still continue to be in good order and of natural color? To all I can and answer invariably yes.—My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for 40 years past, more soft, thrifty, and better colored; the same is true of my whiskers, and the only cause why it is not generally true, is that the substance is washed off by frequent ablution of the face, when if care were used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great number of letters from all parts of New England, asking me if my hair still continues to be good; as there is so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, it has, no doubt been basely imitated and been used, not only without any good effect, but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your Restorative of any account for some months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprise, as I am now 61 years old and not a gray hair in my head or on my face; and to prove this fact, I send you a lock of my hair taken off the past week. I received your favor of two quart bottles last summer, for which I am very grateful; I gave it to my friends and thereby induced them to try it, many were skeptical until after trial, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask as a favor, that you send me a test by which I can discover fraud in the Restorative, sold by many, I fear, without authority from you. A pure article will insure success, and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article, which curses the inventor of the good. I deem it my duty as heretofore, to keep you apprised of the continued effect on my hair, as I assure all who enquire of me of my unshaken opinion of its valuable results. I remain, dear sir, yours,

A. C. RAYMOND.

AARONS, RUN KY, NOV. 30, 1853.

PROF. O. J. WOOD: Dear Sir:—I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful, as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using ONE bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compel me to announce to whoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to ALL who may feel the necessity of it. Respectfully yours,

REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited:—but if you think it worthy a place among the rest, insert if you wish; if not destroy and say nothing. Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

The Restorative is put up in bottles of three sizes, viz: large medium, and small, the small holds ½ a pint and retails for one dollar per bottle; the mediums hold at least twenty per cent more in proportion than the small, retails for two dollars per bottle; the large holds a quart, 40 per cent. more in proportion and retails for $3 a bottle. O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, N. York, 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo. And sold by all good Druggis and Fancy Goods Dealers.

For sale by B. F. Harry, Bedford.
July 5, 1861.

NOTICE OF INQUISITION.

WHEREAS, Daniel Sleighter, late of Monroe Township, Bedford County, dec'd. died, seized of the following Real Estate, to wit:

One tract of land, being the mansion place, containing one hundred and eighty acres, more or less, situate in Monroe Township, and County of Bedford, aforesaid leaving issue, ten heirs, or the children of heirs, to wit: Mary, intermarried with John Garlick, who died and afterwards was married with John Hall, and is now dead, leaving issue seven children, viz: Adam, Daniel, Catharine, Sarah, Barbara, Abraham, and Nicholas Garlick, Washington Hall and Margaret Hall, all residing in Bedford County, except Daniel Garlick, whose residence is unknown, Nicholas Sleighter, Sophia, widow of James G. McFarland, dec'd, John Sleighter, Daniel Sleighter, Louisa Anna, intermarried with Barclay Marcley, Matilda, intermarried with Sol. Feight, Rachel, who was intermarried with Abraham Garlick, and is now dead, leaving issue three children, to wit: Joseph, Catharine and Peter Garlick, Jos. Slighter, all residing in Bedford County and William Sleighter, residing in Blair County, California.

Notice is therefore hereby given that in pursuance of a writ of Partition or Valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an Inquisition or Valuation on the premises, on Tuesday the 29th day of October, 1861, when and where all parties may attend if they see proper:

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 4, 1861.

COURT PROCLMATION.

WHEREAS the Honerable FRANCIS M. KIMMELL, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the counties composing the 16th Judicial District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of capital and other offenders in the said District—and A. J. SNIVELY and JOHN TAYLOR, Esquires, Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas and Justices of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and general Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the county of Bedford—have issued their precept and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer and Terminer at Bedford, on MONDAY the 18th day of Nov. next. NOTICE is hereby given to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Bedford, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their rolls, recordse and inquisitions, examinations and other remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the Jail of Bedford County, to be then and there to prosecute against them as shal be just.

JOHN J. CESSNA, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Bedford, Oct. 25, 1861.

BEDFORD RAIL ROAD.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

All delinquent subscribers to the Captal Stock of the Bedford Rail Road Company, are hereby notified, that they will be released from the payment of the 12 per centum interest chargeable under the charter of the Company, by making pay of the money due from them within thirty days from the 10th day of October, 1861; or by giving their notes payable with interest from date,

By order of the board, J. P. REED.
Treasurer.
Oct. 11th, 1861.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.

B. F. Harry, B

BEDFORD INQUIRER.

THE INQUIRER

s published every Friday morning, in Juliana Street, in the brick building, opposite the "Mengel House," by

DAVID OVER.

TERMS:

If paid in advance, $1.50; within the year, 2.00; and if not paid within the year, $2.50 will be charged. No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid—except at the option of the Editor. A failure to notify a discontinuance will be regarded as a new engagement.

☞Subscribers outside of the County must pay in advance.

Advertisements not exceeding a square, (10 lines,) inserted three times for $1—every subsequent insertion, 25 cents. Longer ones in the same proportion. Each fraction of a square counted as a full square. All advertisements not specially ordered for a given time will be continued until forbid. A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

Job Printing of all kinds executed neatly and promptly and on reasonable terms.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

John Palmer,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

WILL promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
Office in Juliana Street, nearly opposite the "Mengel House."
April 19, 1861.-tf

J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Attorney at Law and Land Surveyor

WILL attend with promptness to all busine entrusted to his care.
Will practice in Bedford and Fulton Counties.
☞Office in Juliana Street, one door North of he "Inquirer" office.
Dec. 24, 1858.

John Major,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Hopewell, Bedford County.

COLLECTIONS and all business pertaining to his Office will be attended to promptly.
Will also attend to the sale or renting of real estate. Instruments of writing carefully prepared. Also, settling up partnerships and other accounts.
May 8, 1861.

R. D. BARCLAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BEDFORD, PA.,

WILL attend promptly and faithfully to all legal business entrusted to his care.
☞Office on Juliana Street, in the building formerly occupied by S. M. Barclay, Esq., dec'd.
March 26, 1858.

JOB MANN, G. H. SPANG.

LAW PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have associated themselves in the Pratice in the Law, and will promptly attend to al business entrusted to their care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Julianna Street, three doors south of Mengel oHuse and opposite the residence of Maj. Tate.
MANN & SPANG
June 1,—1854. tf.

DENTIST.
C. N. HICKOK.

Will attend punctually and carefully to all operations intrusted to his care. Teeth filled, plugged, regulated, &c., and artificial teeth inserted, from one to an entire set.
Charges moderate, and all operations warranted.
☞ Terms INVARIABLY CASH.
Office on East Pitt street, Bedford, Pa.

DR. B. F. HARRY

RESPECTFULLY tenders his professiona services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office and residence on Pitt-Street, in the building formerly occupied by Dr. J. H. Hofius.
Nov. 6, 1857.

Dr. F. C Reamer,
Physician and Surgeon.

Respectfully tenders his services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity. He may always be found (unless professionally engaged) at his Drug and Book Store, in Juliana St.
Feb. 19, 1857.

Allegheny Male
AND
FEMALE SEMINARY,
Rainsburg, Bedford Co., Pa.

CHARLES H. GERE, A. B. Principal.
MISS A. L. BRIM, Preceptress.
MISS L. J. BRIM, Teacher on Piano Forte.

THIS Institution, under the supervision of the above named persons assisted by other competent teachers, affords a full course in Mathematics, Natural Sciences, Languages, and Belles Letters. In Music, Painting, &c., it gives extended instruction. The winter term opens Oct. 17th Students admitted at any time.

Habits of health, system, and promptness, views, moral, social and domestic, are here made prominent objects of education.

That the physical powers, as well as the mental may be cultivated, Calisthenic exercises are necessary—here the students meet each day for systematic exercise.

$22 50 will pay for board, including furnished room, room rent, fuel, and tuition in common English per term of eleven weeks. Extras, at moderate charges, even *less* than heretofore, or the circular calls for.

Students prepared for the highest classes in College.

For circulars, or particulars, address.
CHARLES H. GERE,
Rainsburg, Bedford County, Pa.
Dec. 21, 1860.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Commonwealth of Penn'a. } In the Court of
use of Charlotte Steckman, } Common Pleas of
David Steckman, } Bedford County, No.
vs. } 50 Feb. term 1861,
Job O'Neal. } Vend. Exponas No.
4, Sept. term 1861.

And now Sept. 6, 1861, John P. Reed, Esq., appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of the Sheriff, raised on sale of defendants real estate by virtue of the above writ.
By the Court.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment at his office, in Bedford, on Wednesday, the 23d day of October, A. D., 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., when and where all parties interested can attend. JOHN P. REED,
Oct. 4, 1861. Auditor.

TAKE NOTICE.

ALL persons are notified against tresspassing on the premises of the subscriber, either by hunting, fishing, stealing hickory nuts or going through my grain fields. The law will be inforced against all, without respect to persons, so offending.

Persons can gather hickory nuts on asking leave of the subscriber, by giving him half that are gathered. CHARLES SMITH.
Bedford Tp., Sept. 27, 1861.

TINSEL ZEPHYR all colors at Dr. Harry's
Dec. 21, 1860.

FOR SALE OR TRADE.

A first-rate farm of limestone land, in Morrison's Cove, containing about 131 acres, 100 of which are cleared and balance well timbered. The farm is well watered. The improvements are a good two story Frame House, Log House, Log Barn, &c. There is a good orchard upon the premises. The farm adjoins Bloomfield Furnace, lies half a mile from the Hollidaysburg Turnpike, and four miles from Martinsburg. There is a ready market at the door for all kinds of produce, and the land is in a high state of cultivation.

ALSO,

166 acres near Stonerstown—within ½ mile of Broadtop Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn—stable, &c., thereon erected; also two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO,

Two lots of ground in Broadtop City, with a new two story rough cast dwelling house thereon.

ALSO,

A house and lot of ground in Clearville.

ALSO,

Three tracts of land in Southampton Township, formerly owned by Wm. Oss, adjoining lands of Arnold Lashley, Artemas Bennett and others.

ALSO,

A grist mill in the "Dutch Corner," formerly owned by Jacob Beard—within about 5 miles of Bedford, with about 40 acres of land belonging to the same—dwelling house and out buildings thereon erected.

ALSO,

160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison Co., Iowa.

ALSO,

Two one hundred and sixty acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne City, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha City, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO,

160 acres, two miles above Omaha City, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination on the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO,

Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Torritory.

ALSO,

A lot of ground in the City of Dacotah, Nabraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind that are good will be taken in exchange—particularly good *bank notes*. O. E. SHANNON.
Sept. 13, 1861.

To the People of Bedford
AND
ADJOINING COUNTIES.

T. M. LYNCH, at Bedford Nursery, offers for sale at war prices, a general stock of fruit trees, consisting of all the choicest varieties of apples, pears, peaches, plums, cherries, nectarines, quince and dwarf pear trees of finest kinds, Lawton Blackberry, Raspberry, including Brinckle's Orange, Goosberries that will not mildew, cherry and dutch Currents, Strawberries, finest varieties, Grape roots of choicest kinds, Rhubarb and Asparagus, also Evergreen Vines and Creepers, Roses, fifty varieties of perpetual bloomers of all colors and shades.

My stock is remarkably thrifty and will be sold for cash much lower than traveling agents are selling at, who have to bring their stock a great distance and thereby injuring them very much by exposure. The above stock is raised in Bedford County soil and climate, and can be had fresh from the soil.

All orders promptly attended to and trees sent as directed by hack or otherwise. For further information address a few lines to
T. M. LYNCH,
Oct. 4, 1861. Bedford, Penn'a.

WANTED.

AN experienced workman will be given liberal wages and constant employment, in a wolen manufactory, if application be made immediately. One acquainted with all branches of the business is desired. A married man with a small family will be prefered. All letters, inquiring for further particulars, will receive prompt attention.
Address the subscriber at Bedford; Pa.
JOHN LUTZ.
Oct. 4, 1861–c

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, to review and examine the account of Alexander McGregor, Esq., one of the Executors of the last will, &c., of John Hammers, dec'd, report the facts and a distribution of whatever funds may be found in his hands, amongst the heirs of said dec'd, will attend to the duties of his appointment at his office in Bedford, on Friday, the 18th day of October, A. D., 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.
JOHN P. REED;
Oct. 4, 1861. Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court, in and for Bedford County, to distribute the assets in the hands of Wm. Gillespie, Administrator of the estate of Nicholas Kegg, dec'd, to and amongst creditors, will attend to the duties of his appointment on Thursday the 24th day of October, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., of said day, at his office in Bedford, when and where all parties interested can appear if they see proper.
JOHN P. REED,
Oct. 4; 1861. Auditor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary on the last will and testament of Mrs. Mary Ann Buxton late of Southampton Township, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in said township, notice is therefore hereby given to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd, to make payment immediately, and those having claims will present them properly authenticated for settlement.
FREDERICK BUXTON,
Sept. 27, 1861. Executor.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testamentary having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of Rachel Wigfield, late of Southampton Township, dec'd, all persons indebted to said estate, are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present their accounts properly authenticated for settlement.
NATHAN ROBISON,
Executor, Southampton Township.
Sept. 6, 1861.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

F. D. Beegle, use } In the Court of Common
of Wolf & Co. } Pleas of Bedford County, No.
vs. } 154, May term 1858, Vend.
Fred'k. Shimer. } Exponas No. 80, April term, 1861.

Sept. 2d 1861, John P. Reed, Esq., appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the Sheriff's hands raised on sale of Defendants Real Estate by virtue of the above writ.
By the Court.

The undersigned will attend to the duties of the above appointment, at his office in Bedford, on Monday the 28th day of October, A. D., 1861, at 10 o'clock A. M., of said day, when and where all parties interested can attend.
JOHN P. REED,
Oct. 4, 1361. Auditor.

Iron City College

$85.00

Pays the entire cost for Tuition in the most popular and successful Commercial School in the country. Upwards of TWELVE HUNDRED young men from TWENTY-EIGHT different States, have been educated for business here within the past three years, some of whom have been employed as Book Keepers at salaries of

$2000,00 per Annum,

immediately upon graduating, who knew nothing of accounts when they entered the College.

☞Ministers' sons half price. Students enter at any time, and review when they please, without extra charge.

For Catalogue of 86 pages, Specimens of Prof. Cowley's Business and Ornamental Penmanship, and a large Engraving of the College, inclose twenty-five cents in Postage Stamps to the Principals. JENKINS & SMITH,
Feb. 8, 1861. Pittsburgh, Pa.

Trees! Trees! Trees!

THE undersigned invite attention to their large and well grown stock of

FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL TREES,

Shrubs, &c., embracing a large and complete assortment of

APPLES, PEARS, PEACHES, PLUMS, CHERRIES, APRICOTS, and NECTARINES, Standard for the Orchard, and Dwarf for the garden.

ENGLISH WALNUTS, SPANISH CHESNUTS, HAZLENUTS, &c., RASBERRIES, STRAWBERRIES, CURRANTS and GOOSEBERRIES, in great variety.

GRAPES, of Choicest Kinds.

ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB, &c., &c. Also a fine stock of well formed, bushy

EVERGREENS,

suitable for the Cemetery and Lawn.

DECIDUOUS TREES

for street planting and a general assortment of

Ornamental Trees & Flowering Shrubs.

ROSES of chioce varities, CAMELLIAS, BEDDING PLANTS, &c.

Our stock is remarkably thirifty and fine, and we offer it at prices to suit the times.

☞Catalogues mailed to all applicants.
Address EDWARD J. EVANS & CO,
Central Nurseries, York, Pa.
Sept. 20, 1861.

WASHINGTON HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

MRS. S. FILLER would respectfully announce to her friends in Bedford County, and to the public generally, that she has leased for a term of years, the large and convenint brick hotel, at the corner of Pitt and Juliana Streets, Bedford, Pa., known as the "WASHINGTON HOTEL," and lately kept by Mrs. Cook.

This house is being thoroughly refitted and refurnished, and is now open for the reception of guests. Visitors to the "BEDFORD SPRINGS," and persons attending Court will find the house a pleasant and quiet temporary home. Every attention will be paid to the accommodation and comfort of guests. The table will at all times be supplied with the best the markets afford. Charged will be moderate. Extensive stabling is attaches to this hotel and a careful and competent hostler will be in attendance.

Special attention will be paid to the accommodation of the farming community.
March 30, 1860.

Paper Hanging and Painting.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he intends carrying on the Paper Hanging and Painting business, in Bedford, and vicinity. He will put out work, at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

He has a sample book of all kinds of wall paper, which can be seen at his office, and paper can be had from him at city prices.

He may be seen at the old INQUIRER office.
April 6, 1860.
SAMUEL RADEBAUGH.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Joseph W. Tomlinson, Executor of Elizabeth Black, dec'd, will meet the parties interested at his office, in Bedford, on the 15th day of October, 1861 at 1 o'clock, P. M.
J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Sept. 20, 1861. Auditor.

Notice to Assessors.

THE Assessors (elect) of the several Townships and Boroughs, are hereby notified to meet at the Commissioners office, on Friday the 11th day of October next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to receive their books, instructions &c. By order of the Commissioners. H. NICODEMUS,
Sept. 20, 1861.–c Clerk.

ALL *private families* and *hotel keepers*, should fully consider the value of using the CONCENTRATED LEAVEN, in connection with flour for making bread, rolls, buckwheat cakes and pastry. This compound is free from all impurities. For sale at the Drug and Book Store, of Dr. B. F. Harry.
Aug. 30, 1861.

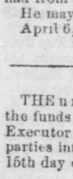
AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

THE undersigned appointed Auditor to distribute the funds in the hands of Joseph W. Tomlinson, Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Black, dec'd, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bedford, on the 15th day of October, 1861, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
J. W. LINGENFELTER,
Sept. 20, 1861. Auditor.

NOTICE.

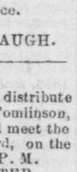
THE Pamphlet Laws for the session of 1861, have been received, and are now ready for distribution to those entitled to receive them.
S. H. TATE, Proth'y.
Proth'ys Office, Sept. 20, 1861.

ATTENTION HOME GUARDS.



YOU can get good Rifle Powder, Water Proof Gun Caps, and Lead, at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.
May 10, 1861.

A Large lot of Mercersburg Stone and Earthen Ware, just received at FARQUHAR'S New Grocery.
May 10, 1861.



Administrator's Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the subscriber on the estate of John Brumbaugh, late of Middle Woodberry Township, dec'd, all persons are notified to make payment immediately, and those having claims against the same will present them properly authenticated for settlement. SIMON BRUMBAUGH,
Aug. 9, 1861. Adm'r.

Northern Light.

THE cheapest and best light in use, can be had by buying Coal Oil perfectly pure, inodorous and free from smoke while burning, at $1.00 per gallon, at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

Drugs and Books.
H. C. REAMER,
Juliana Street, Bedford, Pa.,
At the Stand formerly occupied by Dr. F. C. Reamer

WHOLESALE and retail dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Oils, Paints, Varnishes, Turpentine, Window Glass, Glassware, &c. Jus received a large stock of American, French, an English perfumery. Also a great variety of fine Soaps for Toilet use. Tooth pastes, Hair Tonics, Hair Dyes, that will colour various shades, from a light brown to a jet black, Tooth, Nail, Hair, Shaving, and Clothes brushes, Combs. Pocket Knives, Pocket Books, Portmonnaies, Segar cases, &c.,

Also, have and will keep constantly on hand a supply of Coal Oil. Burning fluid and Camphine, with a great variety of the most modern and best style of coal oil and fluid lamps.

Pure Wines and Brandies for medical use, Flavoring Extracts and Spices of all sorts, Fine Segars, Snuffs, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Having the agency for all the principal patent medicines in use will keep a full supply constantly on hand.

Also, dealer in Books, &c., consisting of Geographical, Scientific, Religous, Poetical, Historical Law, Medical, School and Miscellaneous Works in connection with a great variety of plain and fancy Stationery, Cap, Note, Post, and wrapping Paper, Blank Books, of every size and quality, Diaries, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Note and Receipts.

☞ Orders promptly filled and satisfaction guaranteed, with regard both to price and quality.

☞ Physicians, Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded at all hours of the day or night.
Dec. 9, 1859

HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
Philadelphia.

A Benevolent Institution established by special Endowment, for the Relief of the Sick and Distressed, afflicted with Virulent and Epidemic Diseases, and especially for the Cure of Diseases of the Sexual Organs.

MEDICAL ADVICE given gratis, by the Acting Surgeon, to all who apply by letter, with a description of their condition, (age, occupation, habits of life, &c.,) and in cases of extreme poverty, Medicines furnished free of charge.

VALUABLE REPORTS on Spermaterrhœa, and other Diseases of the Sexual Organs; and on the NEW REMEDIES employed in the Dispensary, sent to the afflicted in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Two or three Stamps for postage will be acceptable.

Address, DR. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Acting Surgeon, Howard Association, No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa. By order of the Directors. EZRA D. HEARTWELL,
President.
GEO. FAIRCHILD, Secretary.
Nov. 16, 1860.–zz

NOTICE.

HAVING debts of our own to pay, we respectfully call upon all persons knowing themselves to be in our debt, to pay up—

This notice is not intended for those of our friends who pay us promptly, but especially for a certain large class, who having purchased our goods, never trouble themselves about paying for the same—

Many of the latter having had the use of our capital so long, must really imagine they have a better right to it than ourselves.

To this class we now say, in language which we hope they will not misunderstand—*we want at least a portion of means in their hands*—to meet our own liabilities—and if kind invitations to "pay up" avail not—we will try a harsher though unpleasant remedy—and that very shortly.
Aug. 16, 1861. A. B. CRAMER & CO.

MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber, having renovated and refurnished this old established House, is now prepared to receive guests. He invites his friends and the traveling public to give him a call. Having new furniture, new beds, and everything necessary to render hearty cheer to those in want of a temporary home, he flatters himself that those who stay with him, will find themselves at the right place.

He is fully prepared to receive visitors to the Spring, and all having business with the courts or otherwise.

Ample stabling and carriage house is attached to the Hotel.

Boarders will be received on favorable terms.
ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.
April 13, 1860.

JUNIATA MILLS.

THE subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he still continues to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, cloths, cassimers, satinetts, flannels, blankets, &c., all of which, he will sel cheap for cash or exchange for wool, also

Carding and Fulling,

for which he would call special attention, as he possesses superior facilities and machinery, especially adapted to this branch of the business, and feels confident he can do work superior to any other establishment in the county.

☞Terms for carding and fulling stricly cash All letters on business should be directed to Bedford Pa., where they will receive prompt attention. JOHN LUTZ.
April 9, 1861.–z

ELECTION NOTICE.

THE stockholders of the Bedford Mineral Springs Company, are hereby notified that the annual election of President and Directors of said company, will be held at the Bedford Springs, on Thursday, the tenth day of October, next, between the hours of one and three o'clock, P. M., of said day.
W. W. ANDERSON,
Sept. 27, 1861. Secretary.

For Sale.

A splendid gold English Leaver Watch, for sale cheap. Enquire at this office.
Aug. 9, 1861.

AN *excellent article* of KEROSENE just received at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store.
Nov. 9 1860.

GRAPE Roots, from one to four years old, finest kinds, at Lynch's Nursery.
Oct. 4, 1861.

ROCK POWDER just received, and for sale by
March 22, 1861. A. L. DEFIBAUGH

SHETLAND WOOL, all colors, at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860

A large assortment of Clothing for sale cheap at Shoemaker's store.

DWARF pear trees, at Lynch's Nursery.
Oct. 4, 1861.

FISH!—A large stock of Mackarel and Herring Just received, and fo sale cheap at J. M Shoemaker & Co's. cheap store.
June 22 1860.

A *Beautiful assortment* of Kerosene Lamps and Shades *just received* at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book store.
Nov 9, 1860.

EXTRA Family Flour, Corn Meal and Rye Chop, for sale at Farquhar's new Grocery.
Aug. 9, 1861.

SHRINER'S
MASTER OF PAIN.
THE GREAT EXTERNAL REMEDY,

For Sprains and Bruises, Burns and Scalds, Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, Swellings, Stiff Joints, Paralysis, or Numbness of the Limbs, Pains in the Breast, Side or Back; Sore Throat, Tooth-Ache, Frosted Feet, &c., &c., And for the Relief of Pain Anywhere and Everywhere.

This is a most perfect preparation, and seldom fails to dogood. It is harmless in its effects but powerful to relieve *Pain*. If you use it once you will not likely be without it again. You will find it a constant household friend, giving ease and relief just when needed. Keep it constantly on hand and it will save you many hours of pain and suffering. There is hardly a pain it will not ease.—There is hardly an accident that will occur where it will not be useful.

Should one of your family get burned or scalded, cover the burned part with a cloth of several thicknesses wet with the "Master of Pain," and keep the cloth saturated with it. In a short time it will draw all the fire out. It will cause a prickling sensation—this is the fire coming out. Keep it wet with the "Master of Pain" until the pain and prickling ceases. Let the wet cloth stay on for six or eight hours, after which apply some healing ointment or sweet oil. In nearly all cases of Pain or Soreness of the Chest, Throat, Side, Back, Spine, Limbs or Joints, it will give relief.—Rub it on freely with the hand or with a flannel cloth until the skin becomes heated and burning.

For soreness of the throat rub it on until it produces a little soreness.

For Croup use it in connection with the Cough Syrup, by rubbing it on the chest.

For Rheumatism and all deep seated pains, if the pain is not speedily removed by rubbing with the hand, lay a cloth wet with the liquid over the part affected, and pass a warm smoothing iron over it.

For Pains in the Breast, Side or Back, the same may be done.

For Tooth-ache, drop it on cotton, and apply it to the nerve of the tooth, also rub the gums and cheeks with it.

For Frosted Feet, apply the "Master of Pain" freely, and dry it in before the fire.

For Head-ache rub it on the forehead.

It is called "Master of Pain." I did not give it this name—I don't like the name. When I first commenced making it it was without name or label. I made it and sold it by the ounce at my Drug Store. I had no idea then of making a business of it. Some who bought it called it Master of Pain, and by this name it became known for many miles round. And finally, when I had a label printed I was compelled to adopt the name, for by that name it was known. After all, the name is not so very inappropriate. It is used to alleviate or remove pain. It is put on wherever there is pain. Sometimes it will cause pain, but the result always is freedom from pain.

Reader—try it—take a bottle with you—use it whenever occasion requires—give it a fair trial.

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Fairview; D. A. T. Black, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Shell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.

NEW GROCERY,
Corner of West Pitt and Juliana St.

THE subscriber is opening at this well known stand, a well selected stock of Confectionaries, Tobacco, Segars and Groceries, consisting in part of coffee, brown, crushed and pulverized sugars, refined and golden syrups, baking molasses, young hyson, imperial and black tea, chocolate, corn starch and flavoring extracts, cheese, corn brooms, painted buckets, dusting, wall, scrub, horse, shoe, tooth and hair brushes; *Confectionaries*, such as plain and fancy candies, fruited candies and flavored jellies; water, butter and sweet crackers.—*Foreign fruits*, oranges, lemons, figs, raisons, prunes, dates, currants, citrons, filberts, walnuts, cream nuts, almonds, pea nuts; *Tobacco*, congress plug, sweet plantation, natural leaf, rough and ready, Lynchburg, smoaking, a superior article, cut and dry, &c., &c., *Cegars*, opera, sixes, half Spanish, and a variety of other brands. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call. Picknics and May parties supplied at very reasonable prices.

All kinds of country produce taken at the highest market price.
J. B. FARQUHAR.
April 26, 1861.

UNION HOTEL,
BEDFORD, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully announces to the public, that he has leased the above named Hotel, in the old and well known Globe building, formerly owned and occupied by Mr. John Young, and recently in the occupancy of Jonathan Horton, dec'd, where he will be happy to see his friends, and the traveling public generally. Persons attending Court are respectfully invited to give him a call. He pledges himself that he will do all in his power to render his guests comfortable.

His Table will be supplied with the choicest delicacies the market will afford.

The Bed Rooms will contain clean and comfortable bedding.

The Bar will be supplied with choice liquors.

The Stable will be attended by a careful and attentive hostler.

Boarders taken by the day, week, month and year.
JOSEPH ALSIP.
Bedford, Nov. 2, 1860.

DWELLING HOUSES
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber hereby offers at private sale two brick dwelling houses, situated in the town of Bloody Run. Both houses ar new and in good order, the lots are the usual size.

The subscriber occupies one of the houses, and will cheerfully show both to any one who may call on him. JOHN M'ELHANY.
June 21, 1861.–tf.

BLANKS! BLANKS!!

BLANK Exemption Judgment Notes, Executions Summons, Subpœnas, Constable Sales, &c. or sale at this office.

BLANK DEEDS,

A superior article, for sale at this offic
April 8, 1859.

THE SCIENCE of Education and art of Teaching, by John Ogden A. M., at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

CALL and see a large and beautiful assortmen of coal oil lamps, of the latest styles just received and for sale cheap at H. C. Reamer's Drug Store.
Nov. 16, 1860.

OSWEGO corn starch, the best article at Dr Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

MRS. HALE'S RECEIPTS for the *million* at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

KEROSENE LAMPS at Dr. Harry's.
Dec. 21, 1860.

HARD TIMES
MADE EASY!

Good News for the Unemployed.

1000 *CHANCES TO MAKE MONEY.*

ONE MILLION DOLLARS
WORTH OF
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
AND
SILVER-PLATED-WARE
TO BE DISPOSED OF ON
AN ENTIRELY NEW
AND
ORIGINAL PLAN.

25,000 *AGENTS WANTED!!*

All persons desirous of procuring an agency in this

NEW ENTERPRISE,

Should send on their names at once, enclosing a three cent stamp to pay postage, and receive by return of mail

A PREMIUM CATALOGUE

Containing

OUR INDUCEMENTS,

Which afford

A RARE CHANCE
TO MAKE
MONEY

without risk, together with

FULL PARTICULARS

Relative to this

NOVEL PLAN!

To insure prompt and satisfactory dealings, address all orders to

GEORGE G. EVANS,
439 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
May 10, 1860.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP,

For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting of Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

From the Rev. Samuel Yingling.

BEDFORD, Nov. 3, 1860.

MR. W. E. SHRINER—Dear Sir: Upon several occasions I have used your Balsamic Cough Syrup, in my family and also on one occasion myself—when worn by frequent preaching, and with the happiest results.
SAMUEL YINGLING.
BEDFORD Nov. 3, 1860.

W. E. SHRINER—SIR: As you are about to introduce your Balsamic Cough Syrup into our County I will give you my experience with it, which you are at liberty to use if you think proper, some two years ago a box that was lost on the Pennsylvania Central R. R. found its way to my store. opened the box and found it to contain your Balsamic Cough Syrup. I had never heard of it at that time but a Mr. Aughinbaugh from your state happened to be present and said it was one of the best cough remedies in use and happening to need a cough medicine in my family I determined to give it a trial, and so well pleased was I with its effects that I gave bottles of it to my friends all of whom agree with me in pronouncing it the best cough remedy they have ever met with. We have used it for Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough, and in every case it gave the most signal relief.—Yours truly,
ADAM FERGUSON.

I used in my family some of the Cough Syrup refered to by Mr. Ferguson, and fully concur in the opinion expressed by him.
WM. AGNEW.

We used Shiners' Balsamic Caugh Syrup and consider it the best Cough Medicine we ever used
LEVI SMITH

Prepared by W. E. Shriner, Westminister Md. and for sale by H. C. Reamer and Adam Ferguson, Bedford Pa.; E. B. Ramsey, and Wm. States & Co., Bloody Run; John Nycum & Son, Rays Hill; N. N. Koons, Willow Grove; J. S. Schell, Shellsburg; F. D. Beegle, St. Clairsville.
Nov. 9, 1860.–zz

PUBLIC SALE
OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, there will be sold on the premises, on Saturday 2d day of November, next, at one o'clock of said day, the following Real Estate, late the property of Benjamin Wigfield, dec'd.

One tract of land situate in Southampton Township, Bedford County, adjoining lands of Philip Clingman, John Moss and William Wigfield and others, unimproved and well timbered, with white pine and other timber, containing 149 acres more or less.

One other tract of land in same township; adjoining lands of Philip Clingman, John Wigfield and others, containing 29 acres, unimproved.

Attendance will be given and terms made known on day of sale by
Adm'r of BENJ. WIGFIELD, dec'd.
Oct. 4, 1861.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS testimentary, on the last will and testament, of Samuel Sill, late of St. Clair Township, Bedford County, dec'd, having been granted to the subscriber, residing in Bedford Township, notice is therefore given to all persons indebted to the estate of said dec'd, to make payment immediately, and those having claims, will present them forthwith, properly authenticated for settlement.
DANIEL WALTER,
Oct. 11, 1861. Executor.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have received their suppl SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

and will offer all who may favor us with a call great bargains—all kinds of country produce received for goods, also Cumberland Bank Notes and many of the Virginia Banks.
A. B. CRAMER & CO.
May 10 1861.

ALL kinds of Groceries just received, and for sale cheap, at Shoemaker's cheap store, No. 1. Anderson's Row
June 29, 1860.